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[SIXPENCE.]

THE RUSSIAN MANIFESTOES.

WITHIN the last few days three remarkable and important documents have been published in the name, and by the authority, of the Russian Government. The first emanates from the Czar himself; the second is a proclamation from Prince Gortschakoff, the General in command of the Russian forces which have occupied the Turkish provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; and the third is a diplomatic circular from Count Nesselrode, addressed to Russian representatives at foreign Courts, for communication to the several Governments to which they are accredited.

A similar spirit pervades the whole of these manifestoes. It is difficult to say which of them is the most offensive to Europe, or the most insulting to Turkey. Each bespeaks a foregone conclusion; each considers the peace of the world as depending solely upon the pleasure of the Emperor of Russia—a fact which is unfortunately too true; and each betrays a spirit of rapacious domination to which the other states of Europe cannot submit either with self-respect or with safety.

The manifesto of the Czar claims the first attention. The fanaticism which has latterly developed itself so strongly in the Imperial mind is apparent in every line of it. Nothing less than a holy war or new crusade seems to be intended by the potentate who is head of the Greek Church as well as Autocrat of all the Russias. Although the Christians of all sects and denominations in Turkey enjoy the fullest toleration; although they make no complaints; and although the Sultan, by a firman which does him infinite honour, has confirmed and extended all the pre-existing rights and immunities of his Christian subjects, the Emperor declares himself bound to be their defender and their protector. He states that the "defence of his faith has

always been the sacred duty of his blessed ancestors;" and that, "from the day it pleased the Almighty to place him on the throne of his fathers, the maintenance of the holy obligation with which it is inseparably connected has been the object of his constant care and attention." He accuses the Porte of numerous acts of wilful infringement of Christian liberty, "that threaten finally the entire overthrow of the ancient system so precious to orthodoxy;" and, at the same time, charges the Sultan with having "faithlessly broken his word." The Emperor, however, does not specify in what these acts and this alleged breach of faith consisted. Disclaiming all intention of conquest, he offers to withdraw his armies upon certain conditions, which he knows the Sultan cannot accept with any regard to his own honour, or to the independence of his dominions, and threatens "that if obstinacy and blindness will it otherwise, he will call God to his aid, leave it to Him to decide the quarrel, and in full confidence in the right hand of the Almighty, move forward in the defence of the Orthodox faith."

Before commenting upon this impudent, if not impious, avowal of an intention to coerce and conquer Turkey, we must consider the military and diplomatic documents which support and explain it. Prince Gortschakoff, as might have been expected from a military leader, is as precise, emphatic, unreasonable, and dictatorial as his master. He states that "the Emperor, in his magnanimity, will avoid an offensive war against Turkey as long as his dignity and the interests of his Empire will allow him to do so." The dignity of the other Powers of Europe and the mighty interests of civilisation are not at all to be considered. It is a personal question from first to last. The Muscovite Colossus is to bestride the world as he pleases, and smaller nations are to creep under his huge legs, and to humbly implore that he will be graciously pleased not to trample upon them. But it is in the circular of Count

Nesselrode, that the insolence and *mala fides* of the Czar and his agents are most flagrantly displayed. This circular contains a summary of the whole dispute between the Emperor and the Sultan; coloured, of course, with the Russian colour, and with the refractions and distortions which we owe, not to the facts, but to the medium through which they are presented. Count Nesselrode attempts to conceal that the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia was meditated, if not arranged, long before Prince Menschikoff set out for Constantinople; and would fain make the world believe that Great Britain and France are mainly if not entirely to blame for this act of hostility. "In presenting an ultimatum to the Porte," says the Russian diplomatist, "we particularly informed the great Cabinets of our intentions. We more especially notified to France and Great Britain, not to complicate by their attitude the difficulties of the situation, and not too soon to take measures which on the one hand would have the effect of encouraging the opposition of the Porte, and which on the other would implicate still more deeply the honour and dignity of the Emperor." Such a notification, though Count Nesselrode does not seem to be aware of it, was an insult to the British and French Governments; and his confession of it shows, as plainly as human language and acts can do, the position which the Emperor is desirous to assume; and the small account he makes of the rights and the interests, to say nothing of the "dignity" of powers, that are quite as much entitled to stand upon their dignity as he is. But the worst is yet to come. "The two maritime powers," says M. Nesselrode, "have not thought fit to defer to the considerations which we recommended to their serious attention. Taking the initiative before us, they judged it indispensable to anticipate immediately, by an effective measure, those which we had announced to them as simply eventual. They at once sent their fleets to the Constantinople



OPENING OF THE BLACK SEA, FROM THE BOSPHORUS.—SKETCHED FROM THE GIANT'S HILL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

waters; and occupied the waters and ports of the Ottoman dominion, within reach of the Dardanelles."

M. de Nesselrode cannot forget, though he deems it politic to conceal, that Turkey has a perfect right to invite the fleets of her allies into the Turkish seas; that her allies have a perfect right to accept the invitation; and that Russia has no right, moral or legal, to send her armies into the provinces of her neighbour—unless indeed, the right of the "strong arm" be held to include all others—in which case the world would speedily relapse into barbarism. It is in vain that Russia attempts to justify her own preconcerted act of offensive hostility, by the strictly legal and defensive act of England and France; and it is in vain for her to expect that the public opinion of Europe is so blind and foolish as to entertain the belief that if the British and French fleets had not approached the Dardanelles, the armies of the Emperor would not have crossed the Pruth or menaced the Danube. Common sense is not extinct in the West; and the statesmen of London and Paris are not afflicted with so deplorable a fatuity as to be deceived by such assertions. The whole of these state papers lack even the merit of good special pleading. Never in modern times has so bad a cause been so badly defended. M. de Nesselrode is fairly entitled to the pre-eminence of being the worst logician of the three. Having more to say, he made more blunders—a consequence that generally follows when a second or third-rate advocate attempts to make the worse appear the better reason.

There is, however, one passage in the diplomatic note which, taken by itself, might excite a faint hope that the Emperor may yet reflect on the fearful mischief which it is in his power to cause or to prevent.

We have said it, and we repeat it (says M. de Nesselrode) that it is no more the wish of the Emperor to-day than it was his wish in the past to overthrow the Ottoman Empire, or to aggrandise himself at its expense. After the very moderate use he made in 1829 of his victory of Adrianople, when that victory and its consequences placed the Porte at his mercy; after having, alone in Europe, saved Turkey in 1833 from inevitable dismemberment; after having in 1839 taken the initiative with the other powers in the propositions which, executed in common against, prevented the Sultan from beholding his throne make place to a new Arabian empire—it becomes almost fastidious to give proof of that truth. On the contrary, the fundamental principle of the policy of our august master has always been to maintain as long as possible the actual *status quo* of the East. He wished it, and still desires it, because such is definitively the best interest of Russia, already too vast to need an extension of territory; because, prosperous, peaceful, inoffensive, placed as a useful mediator between powerful states, the Ottoman Empire arrests the shock of rivalries which, if it fell, would rush against each other to fight for its fragments; because human foresight vainly endeavours to discover the combinations best calculated to fill the vacuum which the disappearance of that great body would leave in the political balance.

All this is true, and admirably said; but the next sentence destroys the favourable sensations which it is calculated to create—

But if such (adds the circular) are the real, avowed, sincere views of the Emperor, that he may remain faithful to them, it is also necessary that Turkey should act towards us in a manner to offer us the possibility of co-existing with it. Let it respect our private treaties, and the consequences derived from them; let not acts of bad faith, secret persecutions, perpetual vexations against our worship, create a situation which, intolerable at last, would oblige us to trust the remedy to the blind chances of hazard.

"If such (we all know the value and virtue of an IF) are the real and sincere views of the Emperor," a war may yet be averted in Europe; but the expression of these sentiments neither accords with his past reasonings, nor with his present acts. It is because we disbelieve in the sincerity of the Czar, and because a solution of all the difficulties of the question would be easy even now if war had not been his object from the beginning, that we rejoice to see England and France in firm alliance, determined to uphold, at all risk and cost, the independence of the Turkish Empire. No one in any part of England wishes for a war; but the best way to avoid war, when there is such a man as the Emperor of Russia to deal with, is to be fully prepared for it.

OPENING OF THE BLACK SEA FROM THE BOSPHORUS.

ON the preceding page will be found a View, taken from the Giant's Hill, representing the Opening of the Black Sea from the Bosphorus. There are three corvettes on the European side, and two small steamers on the Asiatic side, nearest to the spectator. These vessels may be considered as the advanced ships of the Turkish fleet, and the Sketch may be considered as a continuation of the view of the Turkish fleet in our last week's Number. The incomparable channel of the Bosphorus, which commences at the spot illustrated by our Artist, is one immense panorama extending on both sides of the vessel for a distance of five leagues, studded with forts, towers, villages, and palaces. The eye grows weary with following out the splendid landscapes and admirable prospects alternately revealed and shrouded from the sight. As the traveller advances nearer to Constantinople, the houses become more numerous, until at last they present a complete row of brilliant and fanciful edifices. At length a mass of red roofs, varnished panels, gilt blinds, rounded walnut trees, ancient cypresses, and white spires of the mosques heaped together in the most picturesque disorder, announce to the traveller that he has reached the enchanting city of Constantinople.

LITERARY PIRACIES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

(From our Dublin Correspondent.)

I do not know whether it is worth my while calling your attention to the wholesale piracy of your Dublin Exhibition Supplement by John Cassell, in the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," July, 1853; e.g. see "Peat, or Turf;" and "Coal and Anthracite," page 411, transcribed literally from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, without a word of acknowledgment.

[We beg to inform our Correspondent that we experience continually this sort of treatment. Whole columns are transcribed, in various publications, from our Journal, without the least acknowledgment. In consequence of the wide circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, these piracies are easily seen and detected by our readers; and, we believe, the proprietors of publications who copy so freely without acknowledgment bring discredit upon themselves, by showing so flagrantly that their contents are pilfered, and not original. We might, of course take proceedings against them in a court of law; but prefer—at least, for the present—to give them this public hint, that "honesty would be the best policy."]

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, G.C.B., whose tour of duty has just expired in India, arrived at Southampton last week, where he received every attention from the authorities. This gallant officer has held high commands in all the armies actively employed in India since 1839, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Sohraon and other actions in the campaigns against the Sikhs. He served throughout the Peninsular war, and lost an arm at Waterloo. (A portrait of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 355.)

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT.—On Thursday, a meeting of the friends and admirers of this late gallant officer was held at Willis's Rooms; and was attended by the Commander of the Forces, and several other distinguished Generals; when it was resolved to collect subscriptions in England and in the East Indian Presidencies for the erection of a monument on which to inscribe his military virtues and achievements.

ENLISTMENT OF A YOUNG NOBLEMAN.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have been greatly annoyed by a very foolish act on the part of their youngest son, Lord Ernest Vane, who, after having had a serious quarrel with a clergyman with whom he was a private pupil, in the neighbourhood of the Andover-road station, came to London on Thursday last, and adopted the absurd alternative of enlisting in a dragoon regiment (4th Royal Irish). The young Lord has since been restored to his friends, and sent to a military academy.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The opening of the Circus here, with a clever troupe of equestrians, has proved very attractive. On Monday and Tuesday next the fêtes of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools will be given here.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The papers say so little respecting the plot of the Opéra Comique, or treat it so lightly, that the public, both here and elsewhere, have very little idea of its extent and gravity, which are, in reality, of a nature to excite the utmost uneasiness, and to call for all the attention and vigilance that it is possible to exercise. The following details we give on authority which leaves no doubt as to their authenticity. On the night of Tuesday, the 5th inst., a number of persons, armed with pistols and poignards, were stationed in different parts of the Opéra Comique, with the intention of assassinating the Emperor, when a convenient occasion should present itself. The appearance of a pistol point projecting from the pocket of one of the conspirators led to the detection of the whole affair. Seventeen persons were arrested—one a surgeon, with his case of instruments; an eighteenth has been subsequently seized; and, on Monday, another was taken near Moulins. These, it is believed, are all, or nearly all, of those who were in the theatre, with the intention of taking an active part in the assassination; though it is impossible to say how many more were to follow up the step. It appears that the intention was, had the plan succeeded, for a whole mass of the conspirators to take possession of the body of the Emperor, and parade it through the streets, with cries of "Vive la République!" and a number of placards ready printed, thus headed, and banners with Republican mottoes were discovered by the police in their researches. It is believed that this plot, the ramifications of which are evidently prodigious, originates with the Legitimists and Orleanists, who put forward as catspaws a certain body of turbulent and exaggerated Democrats, who have as little in common with the real exasperated Republicans as they have with the Bonapartists. As may be supposed, these events cause a general sensation of alarm and uneasiness among all classes and opinions, as none but the most unworthy, whatever may be their politics, can regard without reprobation and terror, a state of things so terrible in its progress and results. Nothing is yet known of the measures to be pursued towards the persons arrested, nor is it probable that much will transpire on the subject, every means being pursued, with the policy now always adopted on these occasions, to keep all details concerning the whole affair as much in the dark as possible.

A further cause of uneasiness is the tone of the manifesto of M. de Nesselrode, which, in the insolent mode of expression adopted with regard to England and France, tends to destroy the idea so long cherished that the Turkish question would result in tranquillity. This hope is not yet abandoned; but it is greatly weakened, even among those who held to it the most confidently before the appearance of the document in question.

Notwithstanding these events, no change is as yet announced respecting the intentions of the Emperor and Empress to undertake the journey to the Eaux-Bonnes. The Comte Edgar Ney and the General Cotte, two of the Imperial aides-de-camp have already arrived at Tarbes, on their way to the Pyrenees, to make preparations for the arrival of the expected guests, whose departure seems decided for the 20th inst.

A report, originating from St. Cloud, states that the Empress is again in a condition to fulfil the earnest desire of the *Chef de l'Etat*. If this be true, it may, perhaps, influence his plans as to the projected excursion.

As may however, be supposed, Paris, *pour se distraire* in the midst of all these grave pre-occupations, finds means to amuse herself, even in the heart and heat of this, the dead season, when we are assured "no body is in town." The Bal d'Artistes, given last week at the Jardin d'Hiver was got up with the utmost *luxure*, taste, and brilliancy, and was remarkably well attended. A most unfortunate accident, however, occurred at the commencement of the fête: two of the men employed in the process of lighting the building, finding they were somewhat late, mounted together the ladder placed to illuminate the great lustre; and their weight proving too much for its strength, the ladder broke, precipitating the unfortunate men from a height of about thirty feet, breaking the leg of one, and the shoulder of the other. They were carried out bleeding among the guests already crowding into the *salle*. The Empress sent a sum of 250*fr.* to the committee of the Association of Dramatic Artists for this fête.

The Gymnase has produced a piece adapted from a tale of Scribe, entitled "Maurice; ou, L'Amour a Vingt ans." This play has not, in our opinion, much to recommend it. The story is hackneyed and uninteresting; the morality more than doubtful, and the five acts of which it consists infinitely beyond the limits which so meagre a plot is capable of supporting; though the skill and *esprit* of the adapter have wonderfully saved them from being as wearisome as the poverty of their materials would lead us to expect. The *rentrée* of the pretty, earnest, sprightly Mlle. Désirée, and the début of Mlle. Laurentine—who has just entered the Gymnase, where her distinguished talents, her grace, her *air de grande dame*, are rightly appreciated, instead of being thrown away at the *Gaité*, where she made her first appearance a year ago—were the real attractions of the entertainment; and in such hands, ably seconded by Villars and Lesueur, the piece had a degree of success its own merit had certainly been incompetent to ensure it.

Not so is "L'Honneur de la Maison," the admirable drama of MM. Léon Battu and Maurice Devignes, playing with highly-deserved applause at the Porte St. Martin. Here the moral is excellent, the interest strong and legitimate, the characters well drawn, the incidents forcible and natural; and the actors, while perfectly rendering the piece, have not the difficult and ungrateful task of seeking to give interest and charm to a work which possesses so little of its own as to make their efforts always painful and often sterile.

At the Hippodrome "Les Fêtes de Nuit," draws many spectators. The extraordinary feats of "Les Clowns Perchés," by the *frères* Braquet—in which one performs a series of the most marvellous evolutions on a pole of immense length, held in equilibrium by the other, are really most wonderful exploits. "La Naissance de Venus" and "Le Steeple Chase Infernal" are succeeded by "Le Ballet des Fleurs"—a composition whose conception, ensemble, details, performance, and *mise en scène*, are brilliant and original in the extreme.

The Paris journals express doubts as to the part Austria is playing in the Russo-Turkish dispute. She is suspected, notwithstanding her offers of mediation, to be secretly aiding the designs of the Czar, in the hope that, thereby, she may ultimately gain Serbia and Bosnia. The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday had a warlike article, which rumour attributes to the inspiration of the French Foreign-office. Our Paris contemporary, after remarking on different parts of the note, says:—

M. de Nesselrode well knows that the presence of the fleets in Besika Bay does not constitute, on the part of England and France, a maritime occupation of a part of the states of the Sultan. He is well aware that France and England ask nothing from Turkey, and that it is not against her and to do her injury that the ships approached Constantinople. M. de Nesselrode, moreover, knows very well that, far from being within sight of the capital of Turkey, the fleets, from a feeling of moderation which does honour to France and England, abstained from entering the Straits of the Dardanelles, and remained in the waters open to all nations. All the sophistry in the world will not, therefore, make it appear that the sending of the fleets to Besika Bay was other than the consequence of the threat of crossing the Pruth on a certain day, which threat was very punctually executed; and when the Russian note, interverting all characters and trampling facts under foot, represents the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces as a consequence of the sending of the Anglo-French fleet, it certainly cannot think that Europe will be the dupe of artifices of language so ill-dissembled. It is precisely this which afflicts us as regards the maintenance of peace; for when the back is thus turned on truth and equity, it is a proof that no attention is paid to them. We do not know what reply will be made by the French and English Governments to the announcement of M. de Nesselrode, that the Russian troops will not recross the Pruth until Turkey shall have yielded, and the allied fleets have left the Turkish waters. We have full confidence in the firmness as well as in the moderation of these two Governments, and we are certain that equity and the honour of the two countries will prevail under their shield. Hitherto the Cabinets of Paris and of London have done everything for peace; and, in case of need, they certainly will not do less for war. On such a subject high words would be in bad taste; we shall rely with full security on the prudence and vigour of the acts which may be shortly considered necessary.

In announcing that instead of a treaty he will content himself with a simple note addressed to the Czar, M. de Nesselrode makes no serious concession. Note or treaty, it is still, with more or less solemnity, the right for the Czar to be master in Turkey which is claimed. This right he cannot and will not obtain. If, as M. de Nesselrode says, this note, or, in other words, this abdication of the Sultan, is the sole and true reparation which the Czar can accept; if such an act is indispensable for the maintenance

of peace, every man of sense must consider war as already declared. Russia was the first to speak of war and of invasion, and the whole responsibility of it will fall on her, and, if it so please God, the effects also.

A telegraphic despatch, addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects, says, that "reports from all parts indicate a marked decline in the price of corn, and that the crops are everywhere satisfactory."

Business appeared to be paralysed at the Bourse on Wednesday, the speculators waiting the result of the last communication made to the Court of St. Petersburg. The Three per Cents opened at 76*fr.* 80*cs.*, rose to 76*fr.* 50*cs.*, fell subsequently to 76*fr.* 20*cs.*, and closed at 76*fr.* 25*cs.* for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 101*fr.*

RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* publishes a second despatch of Count Nesselrode's, addressed to the diplomatic agents of Russia at the different European courts. The object of this circular, which is noticed in another portion of this Journal, is to explain the grievances of which the Emperor complains, and to vindicate the measures which he has thought fit to adopt with the view of obtaining redress. The preceding note, of the 11th of June, announced the rupture of the diplomatic relations between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Porte, and attempted to justify the demands made by Russia on behalf of the Sultan's Christian subjects. We learn from this second circular that the Court of St. Petersburg, in its eagerness to obtain its object without provoking resistance, addressed representations to the Governments of France and Great Britain, in the hope of inducing them to refrain from offering any support to the Sultan. Those powers, however, did not view the matter in the same light as the Russian Government; and this circumstance has, we are assured, still further complicated the matter. But the grave charge made against them is, that they have despatched their fleets to Besika Bay. This proceeding Count Nesselrode affects to regard as hostile, or at least as menacing, and as justifying the occupation of the Principalities. The Western Powers have, he declares, taken the initiative; for whilst Russia only threatened to invade Turkey, the fleets of France and Great Britain anchored in the Turkish waters, "and within sight of the Turkish capital." It is pretended by Count Nesselrode, that this proceeding on the part of the Sultan's allies has made it more than ever impossible for Russia to recede. The Principalities have, therefore, we are told, been occupied, not with any hostile intention towards Turkey, and not with any view of territorial aggrandisement, but because the Emperor requires an immediate guarantee for the Sultan's compliance with his wishes respecting the Greek Christians, and because the presence of the French and English fleets outside the Dardanelles is tantamount to a "maritime occupation." Such are the grounds upon which the Imperial Minister seeks to establish the justice of the occupation of the Principalities. Nevertheless, we are informed that the Czar is actuated by feelings of clemency and moderation, and that, in the twofold event of all his demands being conceded by the Porte, and the withdrawal of the English and French fleets from the Turkish waters, his troops will withdraw.

Meanwhile, the presence of the Russian army in Moldavia and Wallachia is not to be a burden on the inhabitants of those provinces. The expenses of the army are to be paid out of the military chest, and Prince Gortschakoff has published a proclamation to the same effect at Jassy and Bucharest.

Letters from Warsaw state the preparations that have been made for war during the whole of the past winter are greater than those made in anticipation of the late Hungarian campaign. The army is now on the complete war footing, the reserves and the rear-guard fully organised; the military colonies of the guard at Novgorod, and of the cavalry in Southern Russia, have been made *mobile*. Prince Paskewitch, it appears, will remain stationary at Warsaw, in the neighbourhood of which, at Powans, a camp of 70,000 men is to be brought together. Amongst the various preparations for war by the military, numbers of officers travel to Czenstochow (a place on the Russian and Prussian frontier, not far from Cracow) where there is a miraculous picture of the Blessed Virgin, and there offer up to her their prayers for a successful campaign, and a happy return to their families. A solemn service is to be performed in the camp in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, and the Almighty implored to protect "the Orthodox Faith" against the infidel. Advice from Kalisch state that the imperial manifesto is to be read from the pulpit in all the churches in the kingdom of Poland, and also at divine service to the 65,000 troops encamped at Ponvonski.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.—OCCUPATION OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The news from the Danubian Principalities confirms the intelligence of the occupation of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Russian troops. The Divan of Moldavia met at Jassy on the 27th of June. The first act of the assembly was to vote an address of devotion to the Czar. The letters received at Vienna from Moldavia bear the imperial stamp, the Russians having taken possession of the Post-office.

By order of the Russian Consul, the publication of the Sultan's firman, by which fresh guarantees are granted to the Christians, has been prohibited in the Principalities. The Russian Consuls forbid the Hospodars to promulgate it, and reminded them that the armies of the Sovereign were at hand. The *German Gazette*, of Bucharest, has been suppressed, for publishing an article on Eastern affairs. The peasants in Moldavia are selling their draught oxen at any price, fearing their impressment, and the introduction of the murrain from Bessarabia.

From Constantinople we learn that the Ambassadors of France, England, and Austria, at Constantinople, on learning the passage of the Pruth by the Russians, had an audience of the Sultan, for the purpose of praying him not to cause the fleets to enter the Dardanelles; and that the Sultan, having acceded to their prayer, limited himself to protesting against the violation of his territory. The English and French fleets were at Besika Bay at the date of the last advices.

The Porte having incurred heavy expense in the armaments and preparations for defence, had effected a loan of 45,000,000 of piastres (£400,000) with the founders of the Oriental Bank, and an instalment of 8,000,000 has been paid. It was believed that another loan of 50,000,000 was about to be negotiated with European bankers. Redschid Pacha has received a letter from the Russian Commander to assure the Porte that no attack on Turkish troops was at present intended, and that the occupation was a pacific one. The Russian occupying force is to be limited, for the present, to 25,000 men.

It is said that the Porte will publish a manifesto in reply to the Russian proclamation. In this manifesto the Sultan will make a statement of all the acts of injustice which Turkey has for above a century suffered at the hands of the Russian Emperors.

As a precaution against surprise, the Porte suspends the permission under which merchant vessels coming from the Black Sea now enter the Bosphorus by night.

The Turks appeared to regard the invasion of the Danubian provinces in a different light from the European diplomatists. They could not be persuaded that the taking forcible possession of a portion of the Ottoman territory, in spite of existing treaties, was not a real declaration of war.

Serious disturbances had broken out at Adrianople, and in some districts of the province of Ismidt, near Constantinople. It was also reported that the Christian population had been insulted at Kubanssal, Adabazar, and Arast; and that the authorities had adopted energetic measures to keep down any fanatical movement of the Turks.

It is stated in a letter from Belgrade that the excitement in Serbia is increasing, being stimulated by the active and ubiquitous emissaries of Russia. The Government hesitates to fulfil its treaty obligations to the Porte while a Russian army is on the other side of the Danube.

An event has happened at Smyrna which seriously complicates the relations of Austria and Turkey. Austria has vigorously availed herself of the incident to assume an unfriendly attitude towards Turkey. The affair is thus described by an English official:—

An event which took place here on Wednesday last, the 22nd of June, has put all the European population in commotion. About half-past five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, ten or twelve Greek boatmen, bribed by the Austrian Consul-General, M. Weeber, with the sum of four thousand piastres (about £40), fell upon Martin Costa, a Hungarian, whilst sitting on the balcony of a coffee-house near the port, and, having cruelly beaten him, threw him into the sea. A boat belonging to the Austrian brig of war, the *Ilussar*, had been waiting some hours for the issue of this diabolical plot, and, as the unfortunate Hungarian was endeavouring to swim ashore, he was seized by some Austrian marines who were in the boat, conveyed on board the brig, and put in chains. M. Martin Costa is a friend of Kosuth, and was with him both at Kutaya and in the United States; some time since he returned to Smyrna. The United States Consul here, believing that M. Costa had become a naturalised citizen of the United States during his residence there, hastened on board the Austrian brig, accompanied by the Pacha of Smyrna, and by Captain Ingraham, of the American sloop the *St. Lewis*, now in this port. It was only with great difficulty that they were enabled to have an interview with M. Costa. He replied to their questions in so extraordinary a manner that they left under the impression that some drug had been

administered to him. The Pac ha has given orders to the Turkish authorities at the castle at the entrance of the port, to prevent the Austrian brig from leaving, but we do not expect that these orders will be carried into execution. Should the brig leave, poor Costa's fate will be sealed.

On the evening of the next day, whilst three officers of the Austrian brig were in a coffee-house near the sea, they were suddenly attacked by about twenty-five Hungarian refugees. One of the Austrians contrived to escape, a second was badly wounded, and the third, M. Hackelburg, having received a severe stab in the left loin, jumped into the sea. The Hungarians escaped. The next morning the body of the unfortunate Hackelburg was found by a boatman. A funeral service was performed for him yesterday. His body has been embalmed, and will be sent to Vienna. His father is a marshal in the Austrian service. These sad occurrences have created no small sensation here. The Austrian Consul has twenty marines to protect his premises, and is in great fear, as two Hungarians have sworn to take his life. He will, probably, be obliged to quit Smyrna.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, threatened to break off the relations of Austria with Turkey if signal satisfaction for the affair of Smyrna were not rendered within twenty-four hours. The Porte thereupon deposed the new Governor of Smyrna, and sent a special commissioner to examine into the affair on the spot. Ali Pacha ascribes the origin of the affray to the Austrian Consul, who kidnapped M. Costa. Later advices from Smyrna state that the Captain of the American frigate had laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig, on board of which the Hungarian Colonel, Costa, is imprisoned. The American Captain has declared that he will oppose the removal of the prisoner to Trieste. The Minister of the United States claims M. Costa, on the plea that he is a citizen of those states. It was said and believed at Constantinople that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has claimed the Hungarian "in the name of humanity," with the object of sending him to the United States.

To this untoward affair M. de Bruck has added an additional embarrassment, in bringing on the question of the two ports, Kleek and Sutorina, and demanding the complete execution of the Leiningen treaty in what relates to the refugees. Austria demands the extradition or expulsion of all the refugees, Austrian subjects, in Turkey, who are to be sent to Asia. The conduct of M. de Bruck had given great discontent at Constantinople; and, contrary to what had been expected of him, he appeared to seek every pretext to detach himself from Turkey.

It is rumoured that a proposition has been adopted by the British Government to which France has given her assent, recommending the Porte to make a collective declaration to all the powers as to the rights of its Christian subjects, and its readiness "to renew by a fresh engagement, though not to extend, the rights already claimed by Russia under existing treaties." There is some hope that we may hear from St. Petersburg, in the course of a week or ten days, that the basis of negotiation has been settled. This probability is confirmed by various circumstances—such as the complete accord of the French and English Governments; the firm attitude of M. Drouyn de Lhuys in his reply to the Russian note; the announcement that only 25,000 are, at present, to cross the Pruth; the refusal of the protecting powers to regard that act as an immediate *casus belli*; and the determination of the Sultan to protest without inviting the combined fleets into the Bosphorus.

AMERICA.

By the *Humboldt*, which left New York on the 2nd inst., we have a synopsis of the new Mexican tariff, and important intelligence from Havannah. It appears that a panic prevails among the slave-traders, in consequence of the arrest of their chief, Julian Zulueta, who was by orders of General Canedo imprisoned in the Castle of the Cabana. Zulueta is the owner of the slave, *Lady Suffolk*. It is, however, remarked that the order for his arrest was not given until after the arrival of the European mail, notwithstanding that long previously all the circumstances connected with the arrival and disembarkation of slaves from the *Lady Suffolk* and the other vessels was the common topic of conversation at every place of public resort.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Tay* has arrived with news from Buenos Ayres dated June 2, to the effect that the army of General Urquiza had neither advanced nor retreated. Blockade by the squadron was constituted, and this rendered provisions gradually scarcer. In fact, to starve the city now seems to be his object. The following is an extract from a private letter:—

We continue besieged by land and blockaded by water, altogether in a deplorable, but not by any means a desperate state. The besiegers decidedly lose ground; and Urquiza, with his Gauchos and the old out-throats of Rosas, neither dare to make an assault, nor will they await a general action when General Paz is ready, as we think he soon will be, to go out and attack them. The daily would probably have taken place on the night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th ult., had not a heavy rain unfortunately interrupted the operations, and rendered the roads unfit for the purpose for several days. The weather has since been fine, and we are now in expectation of a decisive movement. As to the blockade, we refer to the published correspondence; and need only add that the British authorities are in as bad odour with the natives as their own countrymen. We still think that the mock blockade must be abandoned; if so, a number of foreigners will undoubtedly take up arms and settle matters in a different way. There is nothing to be known from the negotiations of mediation, but the actual Government is firmly seated, public confidence buoyant, the National Guards decided, and the regular troops and foreign legions conduct themselves bravely. In a daily this morning one of our most distinguished officers was severely wounded; nothing else particular has occurred.

INDIA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Trieste, dated Alexandria, July 7:—

"The Calcutta mail of the 3rd of June has arrived.
"Negotiations with Ava have been terminated by the Burmese envoys refusing to sign the treaty proposed to them by the British, and declaring that they would not sign away any part whatever of the Burmese dominions. They were ordered to reconsider their answer, or to leave our new territory within twenty-four hours. They left it in ten hours. It is said that Lord Dalhousie does not intend taking any other steps beyond extending the frontiers and appropriating the country seized. Should an attack be made on the outer territory, an immediate advance will be made on Ava, and the King dethroned.
"Trade throughout India is dull.
"No news had been received from China, the steamer from Hong-Kong not having arrived at Galle in time for the Calcutta steamer."

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained a brilliant assemblage at the Mansion-house, on Thursday evening; including the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Argyll, several leading members of both Houses of Parliament, many distinguished names in literature and art, and the City authorities. The Egyptian Hall—brilliantly lighted, and decorated with pictures and the splendid suite of rooms leading into it, were thronged with visitors, who appeared highly to appreciate the hospitable courtesy of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. An excellent band of music—a concert—a suite of rooms upstairs, fitted up with school-books and the best modern educational apparatus; and refreshments provided upon a princely scale of profusion, were among the means devised for the entertainment of the guests: under the auspices of the younger portion of whom, after midnight, the Egyptian hall was converted into a *salle de danse* with dazzling and delightful effect.

THE ELLESMERE FAMILY IN AMERICA.—The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Ladies Egerton, and the Hon. Captains Arthur and Algernon Egerton and suite, are expected to be present (the noble Earl in his capacity as Commissioner of her Majesty) at the opening of the New York Exhibition on the 15th inst.; shortly after which his Lordship, who, we understand, has suffered from gout since his arrival in the States, will proceed overland to Halifax, where the *Leander*, 50, ship-of-war, Captain St. Vincent King, will be in readiness to convey his Lordship to England.

NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL.—A number of gentlemen of New Orleans, in order to encourage a generous spirit of rivalry between masters of vessels trading between that city and Liverpool, have contributed a purse of 750 dols., 500 of which will be presented to the commander of the ship that makes the best run from the bar of the Mississippi to Liverpool, during the year commencing June 15, 1853, and ending June 15, 1854; and the remaining 250 dols. to be given to the master who makes the second-best run.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSION.—The thirteenth report of the Commissioners was published on Saturday last. It contains interesting information as to the progress of emigration to the Australian and North American colonies, and to the West Indies. The emigration from Ireland during the last six years is put down at a total of 1,313,226 persons. From America, the remittances from emigrants to their friends was, in 1852, £1,404,000. The greater portion is believed to have been sent by emigrants from Ireland.

JOCKEYSHIP.—An auctioneer speaking to a horse-dealer about the situation of an estate he was to sell, in a level neighbourhood, said, "The country is exceedingly beautiful, and I do so admire a *rich flat*." So do I, sir," said the grinning jockey.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply to a question put by Lord Malmesbury, said the Government had received no information of the entry of Austrian troops into Bosnia.

The Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the Order in Council of June 25, 1851, regulating the promotion and retirement of officers in the navy, adding that the whole system of promotions and appointments was extremely objectionable. The Earl of ABERDEEN promised that the whole subject should be taken into consideration by Sir J. Graham. Lords HADDINGTON, COLCHESTER, and TALBOT urged the importance of amendment, and urged that the present regulations gave great dissatisfaction to naval officers generally.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Transportation of Offenders Bill, expressed his regret that the objections of the colonists rendered necessary the abolition of transportation, which he used to regard when a criminal judge as the best secondary punishment. The noble and learned Lord proceeded to describe the leading features of the bill. Western Australia consents still to receive our convicts. It can accommodate, however, not more than 800 or 1000 of the 5000 or 6000 annually sentenced, in the courts of the United Kingdom, to transportation. It is customary actually to deport only those sentenced to more than seven years' transportation—a number less than a moiety of the whole; the lesser half, too, being kept for one year 'reformatory' confinement, for two or three years to hard labour, and then sent abroad with a ticket of leave. The average number annually sentenced to transportation for periods exceeding fourteen years, is rather within the limits of Western Australia's capacity. Those sentences it is proposed, therefore, to pass after September 1, as now and heretofore, on persons convicted of such grievous offences as cattle-stealing, burglary, or violent assaults. The class of crimes at present punishable with transportation from seven to ten years, are to be punished with penal servitude for the term of six years—and those now liable to more than ten and less than fifteen years' transportation, with penal servitude for not less than six or more than eight years. It will be optional to the authorities to substitute penal servitude for transportation in the case of the higher offences, which it is still proposed to visit as a rule, with the latter punishment. But to avoid the ill effect of pronouncing sentence which it is not intended to execute, the minor offences, now punishable with seven years' transportation, will be liable only to four years penal servitude. Earl GREY declared that experience had proved that transportation, as formerly carried out, had proved one of the most effectual preventives of crime, and complained that the Lord Chancellor had not sufficiently developed the system of secondary punishments which it was proposed to substitute for transportation. After some observations from Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of NEWCASTLE expressed his entire acquiescence in the regrets expressed by Lord Grey at the cessation of transportation. The excuse, however, for that cessation was to be found in its absolute necessity; and the present measure had been introduced as a first step towards the improvement of our penal system. After some observations from Lords CAMPBELL and CLANRICARDE, the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House went again into committee upon this bill, commencing with the third clause, which enacts that her Majesty may, before April, 1854, appoint three persons, who shall have served ten years in India, to be, from that date, Directors of the Company for two, four, and six years, such persons having the same qualification in East India Stock as is now required for a Director. Mr. V. SMITH, condemning the principle of nomination by the Crown, moved to amend the clause by substituting election by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of her Majesty. Sir C. WOOD opposed the amendment. The Government had adopted this mode of rendering the Court of Directors more efficient, without destroying the independence of that body. After a discussion, the amendment was negatived by 193 against 111. Mr. BRIGGS moved the rejection of that portion of the clause which compelled the nominees of the Crown to be qualified with a certain amount of India stock. The amendment was adopted with the consent of the Government. The clause was then agreed to. The fourth clause was also agreed to, and progress was reported.

The Stamp Duties (No. 1) Bill, the Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill, and the Land Revenue Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the suppression of betting-houses.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of CLARENDON stated, in answer to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, that he did not consider the presence of the English and French fleets in Besika Bay was at all similar to the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia, and that we could not enter into any agreement making the evacuation of the latter conditional on the withdrawal of the former. There was some difference between the document (Count Nesselrode's second note) issued for "home consumption" by the Russian Government and the translation sent abroad. He believed that the difference had reference especially to the word "perfidious," applied to the violation of the Sultan's word. There was a Russian original in the Foreign-office, and he should not object to lay it upon the table.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Juvenile Mendicancy Bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR said he had been in communication with the President of the Poor-law Board on the subject of the bill, and he found that there were insuperable objections to it. The Earl of SHAFESBURY replied to the objections urged against the bill, and said, in order to remove some of the difficulties which seemed to beset his path, he would be content to limit the operation of the measure for the present year to the metropolis. It appears from the statement of the noble Earl that there are 3098 young persons living on the streets of London as beggars and wanderers—of whom more than 2000 have parents able to keep them at least in decency, if they chose. The Earl of ABERDEEN acquiesced in the restriction of the operation of the measure to the metropolis, and consented to support it. After some conversation the bill passed through committee.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill, Pimlico Improvement Bill, and the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill, were read a second time. The Savings Banks Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the early morning sitting, the House resumed the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Bill at clause 29, which repeals the existing regulation as to the proportion of British seamen in manning a ship, and allows vessels to be manned entirely by foreigners. Captain SCOBELL having, at a previous sitting, moved the omission of the clause, a lengthened discussion took place, and the committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by 142 to 36; majority, 106. The clause was then agreed to, as were clauses up to 37 inclusive. The House adjourned at four, and resumed at six o'clock. Five minutes after resuming, it was moved that the House be counted. There were at that time no members on the Ministerial side of the House, except Sir J. Shelley, Mr. Munz, and two or three others scattered over the back benches. The Opposition, among whom Mr. Disraeli, was conspicuous, mustered in sufficient numbers, however, to render the attempt to "count out" the House abortive.

Mr. E. BAILL then presented a number of petitions for the alteration of the duties on malt; and, without a speech—evidently to take the Government by surprise—moved "that this House do resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the duties on malt, with a view to report and inquire whether farmers ought not to be allowed to use their own malt for their own purposes free of duty." Sir J. SHELLEY, also, without speaking on the motion, seconded it; and the House were about to divide, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, hurriedly entering the House, opposed the motion and denounced the attempted trick. He said, the abolition of this tax would lead to frauds upon the revenue, and to the substitution of a more exciseable tax. The House then divided, when the motion was lost by 73 to 69.

Mr. MILES then called the attention of the House to the system of Poor-law medical relief at present existing in England and Wales, with a view to its revision. He suggested that there should be a medical superintendent at the Poor-law Board, and that the drugs should be purchased by the unions instead of by the medical officers, whose salaries were insufficient for that purpose, and which led to great abuses. He also proposed an extension of medical relief to poor families. Mr. BAINEs replied that the sums expended in the direction alluded to had been increasing yearly, and he would not object to a still further increase. He glanced at the past history of legislation on this subject, and contended that a gradual progress was being effected. After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn. The House was counted out at a quarter before nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. M. GIBSON consented to withdraw the County Rates and Expenditure Bill for the present session, upon the assurance of Lord Palmerston that, if the bill were dropped, the Government would, in the next session, propose to Parliament such a measure as they should think fit to recommend, founded upon the principle of popular representation with respect to county-rates.

Mr. HADFIELD also consented to withdraw his Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill upon a statement by Lord Palmerston that the Government intended to deal with the general subject, including the object of this bill, in the ensuing session.

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Simony Law Amendment Bill was resumed by Lord GODERICH, who supported the bill. Mr. G. BUTT moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Sir G. GREY supported this amendment. The bill, he observed, made such a trifling and insignificant change in the law as to be unworthy of legislation. If patronage was to exist, looking at its actual exercise, he thought it was as well dispensed for the interests of the Church by lay as by other hands. The bill disturbed in an infinitesimal degree a law which ought not to be altered without great consideration. The amendment was agreed to; so the bill is lost.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Better Care and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. It proposed, he said, merely to establish reformatory schools in England and Wales to which vagrant children might be sent; and was, in fact, nothing more than a corollary to Sir J. Pakington's act. Leave to give to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY laid upon the table a bill for the better regulation of the churches in the colonies, which was read a first time.

The Battersea-park Bill, and the Westminster-bridge Bill, were severally read a second time. The Metropolitan Building Act Further Amendment Bill, and the Taxing of Common Law Business (Ireland) Bill, severally passed through committee.

On the report of the amendments on the Juvenile Mendicancy (No. 2) Bill, Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the number of children under ten years of age who were employed in sweeping crossings in the metropolis, and suggested that a clause should be introduced in the bill to put a stop to the practice, and to give power to take the children to the workhouse. Lord SHAFESBURY stated that he would consider the suggestion, with a view of meeting the views of Lord Campbell. The report was then received and agreed to.

The Convicted Prisoners' Removal and Confinement Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill passed through committee. The Chancery Suits' Further Relief Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

On the motion for the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill, Sir R. H. INGLIS said he considered the bill was a violation of the Act of Union, and that no change in the law was required for the Scotch Universities. He, therefore, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. LOCKHART seconded the amendment. Lord ELCHO supported the bill. After a long discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 106; against it, 17; majority, 89. The bill was then read a second time.

In reply to Mr. OLIVIER, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the Government wished to proceed with the Savings Banks Bill as nearly as possible in its present form. He proposed to go into committee upon the bill on Thursday next.

Mr. M. GIBSON called attention to the number of bills before the House, and asked whether the Government were prepared to make that "massacre of the innocents" which usually took place at that period of the session, in order that the House and the country might know what measures would really be proceeded with? Lord J. RUSSELL said, that if the right hon. gentleman would ask him about any particular bill he (the noble Lord) would give him an answer; but he could make no general statement on the subject, because the measures were so very few with which the Government did not intend to proceed.

Lord J. MANNERS expressed a hope that the noble Lord would not ask the House to sanction the second reading of the Education Bill this session. Lord J. RUSSELL said that his great object was to discuss the principle of the bill on the second reading, in order that he might be fully informed of the objections which might be urged against it; without a knowledge of which it would be inconvenient to re-introduce the bill in the next session of Parliament.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Mr. DISRAELI called the attention of the House to the different constructions put upon the circular note of Count Nesselrode, in this and the other House of Parliament; and said that assuming, as he did, that the negotiations now proceeding were only formal, and virtually at a dead lock, and believing that it would be for the advantage of the public service that there should be a discussion upon the question, he wished to know whether the noble Lord had any objection to fix a day for bringing on the motion of the hon. member for Aylesbury (Mr. Layard)? Lord J. RUSSELL said, that the views expressed by him on Monday night were formed upon a very transitory glance at the circular in the public newspapers. He had said he could not believe it was the intention of the Russian Government to make the withdrawal of the English and French fleets from the Turkish coasts a condition of withdrawal of their own troops from the Danubian Principalities, because he thought it impossible that two things so entirely unconnected should be associated together (hear, hear). With regard to the question which had been asked, Mr. Disraeli was mistaken in supposing that the negotiations were at a dead lock. On the contrary, the English and French Governments were of the same opinion, that "there were proposals made which might be accepted by the Russian Power and the Turkish Government, and which might be the means of obtaining a peaceful termination to the present negotiations. Some time, however, must elapse, before the result could be known from St. Petersburg; and, while matters remained in their present condition, he did not think it desirable that any discussion should take place.

In reply to an hon. member, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said that the invalided soldiers, with their families, who had been recently sent home from Malta in a leaky vessel, had been put on board that vessel, when it was about to be sent home for repairs, at the instance, not of the Admiralty, but of the Admiral Superintendent on the station, it being thought advisable to send the invalids home before the hot weather. The attention of the House was directed to the subject, and care would be taken to avoid the recurrence of such an event.

SUCCESSION-DUTY BILL.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the amendments made to this bill in committee.

The postponed timber clauses, with the amendments of the Government, having been agreed to, the report was received, and the third reading of the bill was ordered for Monday.

THE INDIA BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the Government of India Bill, when clauses 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 were agreed to without opposition.

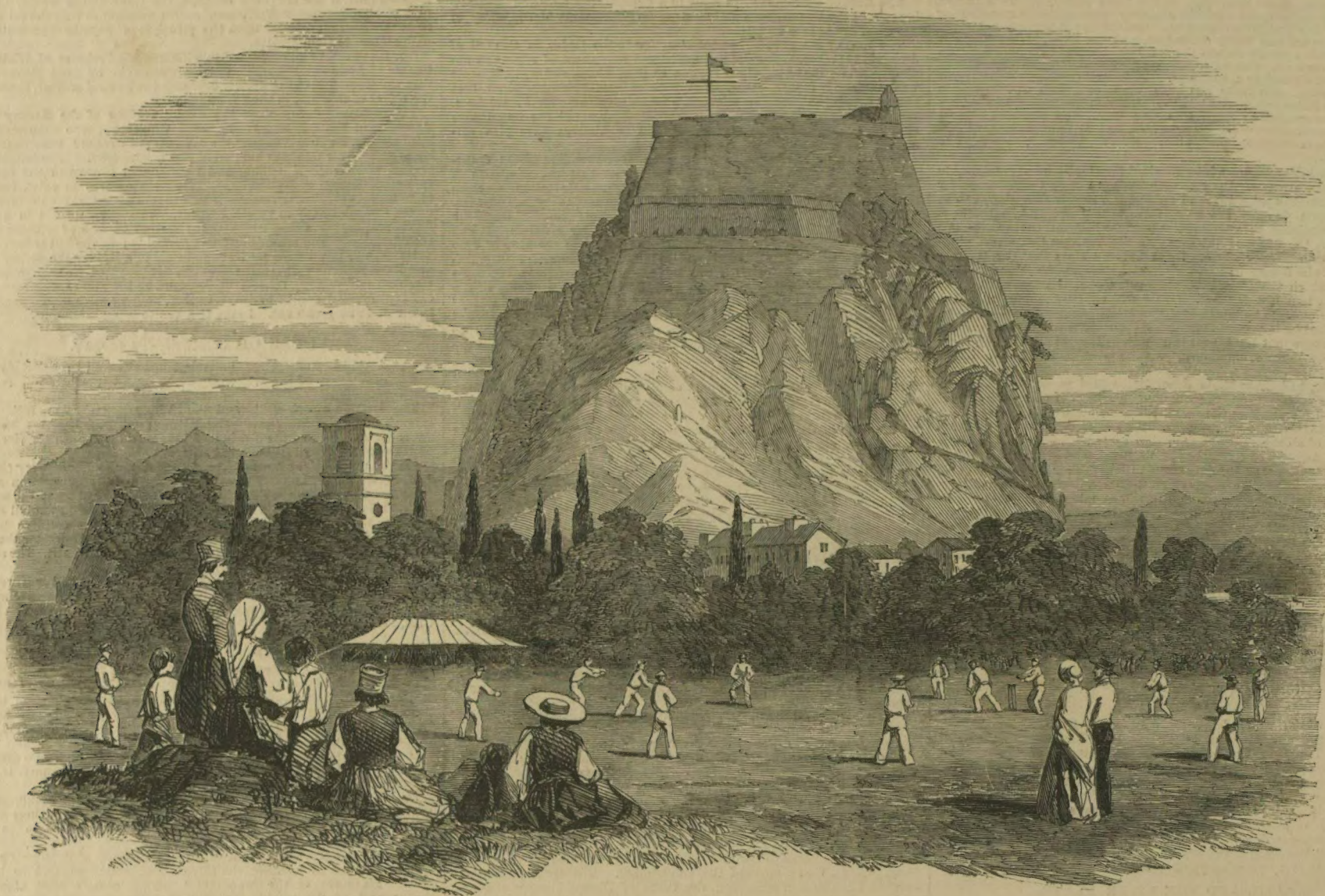
The House then resumed; the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow (Friday).

Some other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

CRICKET AND HORSE-RACES IN THE ISLAND OF CORFU.

THE accompanying pair of Illustrations show that our national sports are carried on at Corfu with as much zeal as at home; notwithstanding the almost tropical heat which prevails in the capital of the Ionian Islands. The Sketches have been taken by an officer of the garrison.

The grand object in the centre of the first View is the citadel of Corfu, whence a view unrivalled for extent and beauty may be obtained. The sea flows up to the walls on three sides, the esplanade being on the fourth. In the distance are the Albanian hills, enveloped in a purple haze, whose tops at this season (June) are still capped with snow. Between the avenue—which runs the whole extent of the esplanade—and the citadel, are the quarters of the 71st and 48th Regiments, and of the Royal Artillery. The house on the right of the tent is the residence of the General. The incident of the Sketch is a Cricket-



CORFU GARRISON CRICKET-MATCH.

Match, played on May 28th, between the 57th Regiment, with Messrs. Creyke and Wright, and the garrison of Corfu and island of Vido; which, after some excellent play on both sides, terminated in favour of the former, by six wickets. The ground—though not quite equal to "Lord's" or "the Oval"—was in fair condition; and the scene was much enlivened by the presence of numerous Greeks and Albanians, in their national costumes, who appeared to take great interest in the game. His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner and party visited the ground during the afternoon, and watched the play for a considerable time.

The second Sketch represents the Garrison Races, which came off on the 2nd and 4th of June. The course is beautifully situated on the borders of a large estuary of the sea, about a mile from the citadel. In front, the Mountain of Santa Decca rises several hundred feet, clothed with olives and vines, which, at this season of the year, are in their finest verdure, and promise an abundant crop to reward the labours of the somewhat indolent contradini (or peasants), who have been suffering from the failures of several preceding years; and from the effects of

the late hurricane (in February last), which destroyed many of the finest trees on the island. The picturesque village of Santa Decca appears amongst the groves of olives, on the face of the mountain.

His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, and most of the principal families of the town and garrison of Corfu, honoured the races with their presence; while crowds of natives—in their varied and picturesque costumes, mixed with the scarlet uniforms of the English soldiers from the garrison—added life and brilliancy to a scene unrivalled in beauty even in an island which affords at every turn such charming scenery. The arrangements were excellent.

We append a brief account of the two days sport—all gentlemen riders—Major Hunter officiating as clerk of the course:—

THURSDAY, June 2.

Trial Stakes, weight for age.—Mr. Carthew's Peacock won both heats.
Free Handicap.—Mr. Venables' Sultan was first both heats.
Hack Handicap.—Mr. St. Clair's Sheepstealer was the winner.

Hurdle-race.—Won by Col. Finucane's Archie, beating Mr. Waller Bluebeard. Capt. Conyer's Champagne could not be got off.

SATURDAY, June 4.

A Garrison Sweepstakes was won by Mr. Venables' Sultan, who walked over.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Mr. Venables' Sultan, 1. Mr. Handcock Pigeon, 2.

The Pony Race was won by Mr. Montague's Fly, in both heats.

The Forced Handicap: for beaten horses.—Mr. Carthew's Peacock, first heat. Mr. H. Clair's Sheepstealer, second heat.

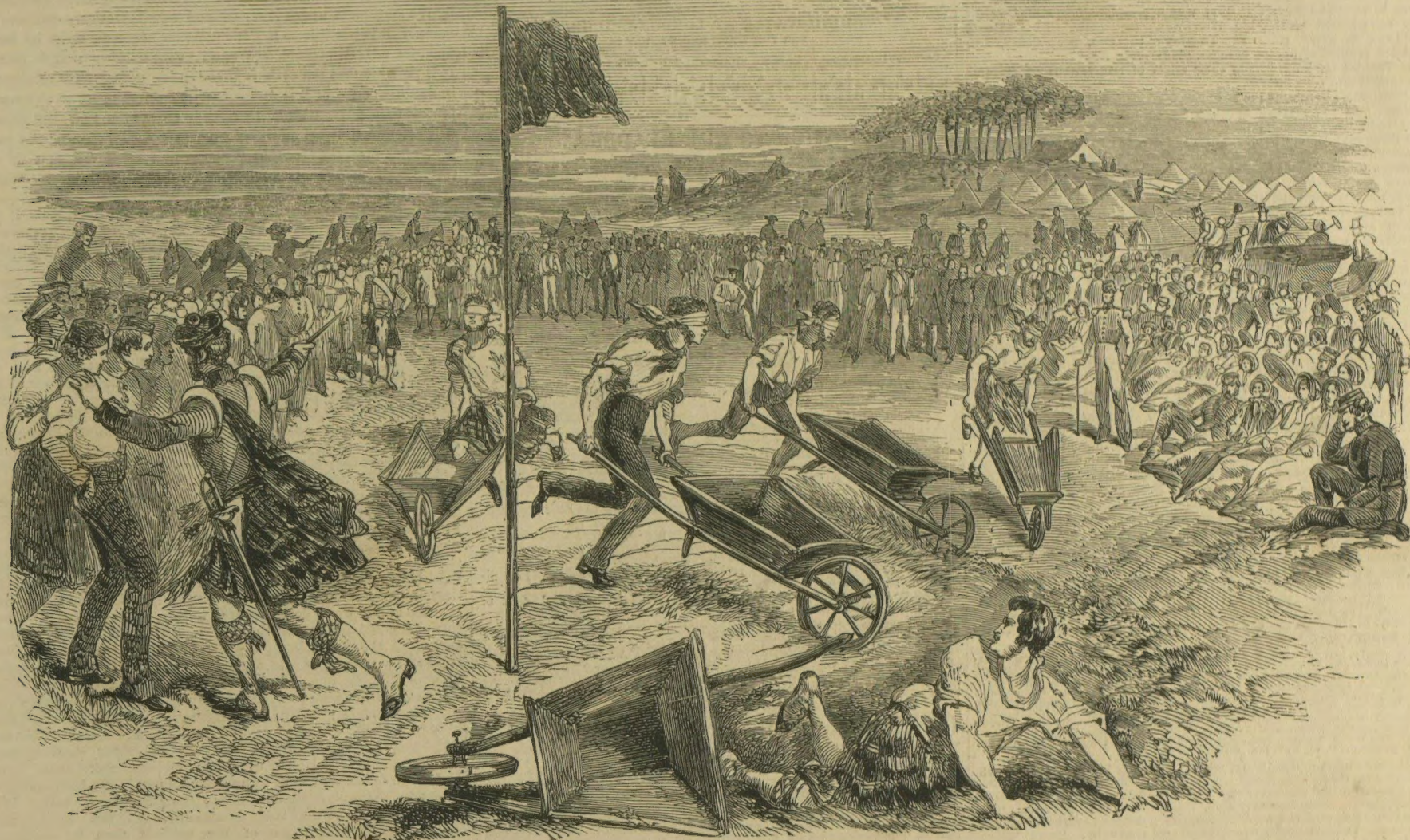
After a beautiful race for second heat, Sheepstealer won by half a length, and objected to Peacock, who came in second, but was declared distanced, having fouled Sheepstealer when called upon with the whip to make his final effort for the race. Pigeon and Sheepstealer divided stakes.

There was a "Contradini" race, at which a dozen natives entered their horses, and afforded great amusement from the numerous "spills, the winner having been thrown before he got halfway round.

Foot-races, splendidly contested for by the soldiers of the garrison closed the sports of the day.



CORFU GARRISON RACES



THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—THE SUTHERLAND GAMES.—(SEE PAGE 23.)

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England has taken place during the past week at the ancient city of Gloucester; of which we present a view to our readers, taken from the towing-path of the Castle Meadows, whereby an excellent idea, both of the docks and the city, may be obtained. Gloucester, with the single exception of its not very distant neighbour, Bristol, is the most ancient city in the west of England. It mainly consists of four streets, whose position is described by their names—the gates having been formerly planted at their extreme ends—Northgate, Southgate, Eastgate, and Westgate. The antiquity of the city is evidenced by many of its old, overhanging houses and ancient churches. The number of its people is now little, if any-

thing, short of 40,000. The iron and clothing trades were formerly carried on in this city to a considerable extent, but they have long since both died out.

The great attraction to the stranger visiting the city of Gloucester is its fine Cathedral, scarcely surpassed in size by any in the kingdom. It is 450 feet in length and 144 in breadth, and it possesses a tower built in 1457, in the Perpendicular style, 225 feet high. It being square and somewhat massive, this limited height would appear out of proportion with the rest of the building, but for the finish and beauty of its parallel tracery, which gives it at once lightness and altitude. The Cathedral possesses many monuments of considerable historical and scientific interest; amongst which may be mentioned those of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, who was for so many years confined in Cardiff Castle; the unfortunate Edward II., and the philanthropic Edward Jenner; and, a short distance from the Cathedral, in

St. Mary's-square, is a monument of Bishop Hooper, standing almost on the very spot at which he suffered martyrdom.

Gloucester was made a port in the reign of Elizabeth, when its first custom-house was built; but its trade was for a long time greatly limited in consequence of the want of return cargoes for the principal articles of its import, timber and corn: a want now no longer felt, in consequence of its direct railway communication with almost every part of the kingdom; and Gloucester is, therefore, yearly rising in prosperity and importance.

On entering the city on Tuesday we found it being busily arrayed in holiday apparel—numberless triumphal arches in course of erection; and flags, evergreens, and floral festoons decorating the great majority of the houses: the anniversary of the Royal Agricultural Society being evidently regarded as a kind of national holiday, and the selection of Gloucester as the *locus in quo* for the Exhibition as a great honour be-



THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER, FROM THE CASTLE MEADOWS.

stowed upon it. The site of the show-yard was about a mile outside the city; the yard being 1250 feet long, by 594 feet wide. The trial-yard was 340 feet long, by 150 feet wide; and the receiving-yard, 132 feet long, by 87 feet wide. The whole was surrounded by a nine-foot fence, and contained thirty-six sheds; twenty of which were devoted to the reception of implements, and the remainder for the cattle—each shed being 252 feet in length and 20 in width. In addition to these sheds, the fence also included numerous offices, poultry pens, refreshment booths, &c. Indeed, there was no want of the latter, as all round the show there was a complete fair, including not only refreshment booths, but Wombwell's menagerie, which entered the town in great state on Tuesday; theatres, peep-shows, and itinerant vendors of apples, oranges, ginger-beer, &c.

On Tuesday the judges made their trials of the various agricultural implements and their awards.

Though there were stated to be upwards of 2000 implements in the Exhibition, only one marked as "new" obtained a money prize—a one-horse cart, for general purposes. The cart has corn-lades, and the tires being rounded on the flat causes the cart to run lighter, so that it is not liable to cut the spine on meadow and pasture land. Of those obtaining medals, the first four are for new "implements"—viz., a revolving hoe, invented by Mr. Barmer, of Norfolk, with which it is stated the inventor hoed 120 acres of turnips with complete success; Mr. Samuelson's digging machine, which promises to prove of great utility; a telescope drainage level, the great merit of which consists in its accuracy and economy; a seed-cleaning machine, by Mr. Gillan, which appears to us to be both simple and efficacious; and the patent straw-shaker, of Mr. Brinsmead, which at one and the same time shakes the straw, collects the short straws that have dropped with the grain, and conveys it off with the long straw, works a riddle in the threshing-machine, and conveys the grain that it shakes out of the straw back into the riddle.

The implement yard was thrown open to the public on Wednesday, when the principal source of attraction were the reaping machines—an attraction which was increased by its becoming known that the judges had declined to award a prize, not considering the trial of the previous day sufficiently satisfactory. In the trial there were twelve reaping-machines exhibited, of which six—viz., Bell's, exhibited by Mr. William Crosskill; McCormick's, exhibited by Messrs. Burgess and Key; Hussey's improved, exhibited by Messrs. Dray and Co.; ditto, exhibited by Messrs. Garrett and Sons; ditto, exhibited by the inventor; and McCormick's, exhibited by Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, have been selected for a further trial of a week on Mr. Pusey's farm, in Berkshire.

The implements on the whole, appeared to give great satisfaction, and the yard was on Wednesday well attended from early in the morning until about three in the afternoon, the weather being all that could be desired; but at that hour it broke, and rained almost without intermission, for the next dozen hours.

At four o'clock about 800 of the friends of the Society assembled in the pavilion to dine—the dinner this year being held a day earlier than usual—the President of the Society, the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, in the chair. The Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P. (in the absence, from illness, of Mr. Pusey, M.P.), filled the chair; and among the noblemen and gentlemen present were—

Lord Harrowby, Earl of Powis, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Bridport, Viscount Hereford, Lord Bessborough, Earl of Lincoln, Mr. St. John, Colonel Channon, Sir W. M. Ridley, Bart., Mr. Dudley Seymour, M.P.; Mr. Foley, M.P.; Sir John Shelley, Bart., M.P.; Rev. Sir Leonard Dore, Bart.; Sir P. D. Acland, Bart., M.P.; Sir Joseph P. B. B. Bart., M.P.; Professor Symonds, Professor Wray, Mr. Blount, M.P.; the Hon. Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Handen Turner, Mr. Alcock, M.P.; Gordon Cumming, Esq.; Hon. G. C. Agar, Mr. Clifford, M.P.; Mr. Hipsley, M.P.; Mr. Ricardo, M.P.; General Arista (of Mexico), Mr. Mechi, Mr. T. Gambler Fanny, Judge Halliburton (of Nova Scotia), Captain Rushout, M.P.; Hon. W. Portman, M.P.; Sir Wm. Codrington, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Cobbold, M.P.; Nigel Kingscote, M.P.; W. P. Price, M.P.; J. C. Hayward, Esq., the Mayor of Gloucester.

At the conclusion of the dinner, which was very indifferently served, the usual loyal toasts were drunk with all the honours.

The Chairman said they were now called upon to perform the duties of hospitality—they being honoured with the presence of a gentleman who represented a Government which, though of a different form and policy, was connected with theirs by ties of blood and sympathy. He gave them "Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister; with the other Ministers;" and he trusted they would give Mr. Ingersoll a right English welcome (loud cheers).

The American Minister assured them he deeply felt the compliment paid to him as the very humble representative of the American Government. He could not express his feelings at the manner in which his health had been drunk by that assembly, or proposed by the noble Lord in the chair, whose many virtues he well knew. He remembered when the father of that excellent nobleman went over to America to settle some delicate differences between the two countries, he was hailed as the minister of good, and the harbinger of what, he trusted, would be a perpetual friendship between the two countries. The two countries were mutually dependent on each other; as from America they received an article of agriculture which, whilst it was the principal article of export from that country, was the great staple of the manufactures of this—cotton (Cheers); and, whatever might be the demand of England for it, America would grow it. And though of late some cotton had been obtained from Egypt and other places, he felt convinced that it was to America alone they could look for a constant and sufficient supply. The hon. gentleman then went into a variety of statistics to prove how great were the resources of America for supplying this country with tobacco, rice, corn, maize, and other articles; and assured the agriculturist that if the time should ever come when, from over-population or other causes, he could not obtain a living in this country, he would always be able to secure it with a hearty welcome in the United States, where they had 137,000,000 acres of unappropriated lands; whilst he believed the whole surface of England and Wales was only 46,000,000 acres. He observed with pleasure the great efforts that were continually making in this country to raise and improve the science of agriculture, and begged to give them "Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England" (Cheers).

Sir M. W. Ridley having given "the Health of the Chairman," which was drunk with loud applause.

The Chairman returned thanks, and stated that though foreigners would tell them they had seen better silks in France, more beautiful cottons in Switzerland, that England was losing ground in cutlery and edge tools, and that America equalled them in ship-building, there was one kind of British produce the excellence of which no other country could approach—one kind that men flocked from all countries to see and admire—and purchase at fabulous prices—the produce of the British farmer (Cheers). The farmers now were not like those of old, but they had learned by science to almost defy the elements. It was true they could not stop the deluge of rain, but they could drain off superfluous moisture; they could not prevent drought, but they could give such a crumb to the surface of the soil by their implements, and such a strength to their crop by their manures, as to defy it; they could not arrest the plague of insects, but they could hurry the growth of the turnip by artificial means and raise it out of their reach. They had invented breeds of beasts and sheep to make beef in twenty months and mutton in fifteen (Cheers). They had called in the steam-engine to do their work, and raised agriculture from an empirical pursuit to become a master science—a dominant art—rallying under its guidance, in subordinate co-operation, the labours of the chemist, the physiologist, and the mechanician (Cheers). They might depend upon it that the days of the farmers of the old school—those who did not march with the spirit of the times—were numbered; and if they did not wish to see their lands desolate, landlords must assist their tenants, and put up suitable buildings; and, above all, they must prepare for that great and happy change which was taking place between the labourer and employer, which would raise the independence of the labourer, and render him a better workman, better parent, and better citizen (Cheers). It was no longer their business to seek by emigration to keep down numbers within the limits of employment. It was now their pleasing duty to retain the energetic, the active, and the industrious by increased comforts, improved cottages close to their work, &c., so as to render the home of his fathers more attractive to the labourer than the gold fields of Australia, or the increasing wages of the manufacturing districts (Cheers). In conclusion he begged to drink to the health and welfare of all present (Cheers).

A number of other toasts were drunk, including the "Agricultural Societies throughout the World," which was responded to in a humorous speech, by Mr. Justice Hallburton (Sam Slick).

On Thursday the public were admitted to view the cattle and sheep. The show of which, taken as a whole, was much inferior to that of former years; though here and there some good specimens were to be found, more especially amongst the Hereford oxen and Cotswold sheep. Of poultry, the display was one of the best we have seen; and we perfectly agree with the judges, that the Dorkings exhibited have never been surpassed. The attendance, owing to the continuance of wet weather, was not so large as expected.

Next week we shall illustrate the Meeting with Engravings of some of the Prize Cattle; and report additional details.

DESERTION AT NEW YORK.—Her Majesty's ship *Leander* sailed from New York for Halifax on the 25th ult. Shortly before sailing, one of her boats was sent ashore, with eight men, in charge of a midshipman, to bring off stores. While at the wharf four of the men deserted. The midshipman attempted to prevent their desertion, but a crowd of bystanders threatened to throw him into the dock if he left the boat.

The deliveries of tea last week, in London, were again smaller, being 447,665 lbs.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 17.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Dr. Watts born, 1674.
MONDAY, 18.—Petrarch died, 1374. Hampden killed, 1633.
TUESDAY, 19.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—St. Margaret. Playfair died, 1819.
THURSDAY, 21.—Burns died, 1796. Lord W. Russell beheaded, 1683.
FRIDAY, 22.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
SATURDAY, 23.—Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, 1704.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 35	4 55	5 15	5 40	6 0	6 20	6 40
7 0	7 20	7 40	8 0	8 20	8 40	9 0
10 40	11 0	11 20	11 40	12 0	12 20	12 40

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

WE expected last week to be able to give an Extra Half-Sheet, containing many Articles of Intelligence, Pages of Advertisements, &c.; this week, owing to the proposed law being again deferred, we are obliged to publish only a Single Sheet. As soon as the new law is passed, we shall commence the permanent Enlargement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Index and Title will be published 23rd July.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We stated last week that Admiral Lazareff, the Commander of the Russian squadron in the Black Sea, had served in the English navy. We have since ascertained that Admiral Lazareff served as midshipman with Captain, afterwards Admiral, Maitland; who, in 1829, commanded the *Wellington*, one of the squadron in the Grecian Archipelago. Captain Maitland, when in the command of the *Bellerophon*, was the officer to whom Napoleon surrendered himself upon his abdication in 1815. ENQUIRER AND A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—These queries relating to personal matters should be submitted to a solicitor. SESTERTIUS.—Vespasian's coins vary in price: some are only worth 1s. each. AN OLD CUMBERLAND SUBSCRIBER.—There are so many different families of Smith, that, unless informed of the exact locality of the branch to which he refers, we cannot assign the correct arms. SOMERSET.—The only means of ascertaining the date would be by application to the College of Arms. OAK-LEAF.—There are no such titles as Lord Hulton and Earl of Everade in the Peerage.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS will be performed EVERY EVENING during the week (Wednesday excepted), when MACBETH will be repeated for the FIFTY-FIRST TIME, with other entertainments, according to the bill of the day. A New Farce, entitled "Chesterfield Thinksin," will be produced (after Macbeth) on WEDNESDAY 20th JULY.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This EVENING, SATURDAY, Goethe's chef d'œuvre, FAUST. Wednesday will be repeated on Monday, July 18th. Hamlet will be produced on Wednesday, July 20. Due notice will be given of the next representation of William Tell.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 23, Old Bond-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES has the honour to announce to the Nobility, his Friends, and the Public, that his ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 20, on which occasion will be performed Aubert's celebrated Opera FRA DIAVOLO. Zorina, Mrs. Sims Reeves; Lady Alceste, Miss Julia Harlan; Lord Alceste, Mr. Weiss; Lorenzo, Mr. Manvers; Beppe, Mr. J. Corri; Giacomo, Mr. F. Smith; Matteo, Mr. S. Jones; and Fra Diavolo, Mr. Sims Reeves. After which, Herr Reichart, the celebrated flautist, will perform the CARNAVAL, being his last appearance previous to his departure for America. To conclude with the Musical Farce of THE WATERMAN. Tom Tug, Mr. Sims Reeves, being his first appearance in that character. The Orchestra will be numerous and complete, selected from the two Philharmonic bands. Conductor, M. Benedetti.—Private Boxes and Tickets to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre; of Mr. SIMS REEVES, 123, Gloucester-terrace; and at Mr. Allcroft's Opera Office, 15, New Bond-street, next to Long's Hotel. Doors open at Seven o'clock; performance to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

ORGAN PERFORMANCE.—G. M. HOLDICH, having completed a large Organ with three rows of keys, for the Chapel of Marlborough College, Wilts, there will be a performance on the same on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd of JULY, at half-past six in the evening.—Mr. S. Noble presiding at the organ; and G. M. Holdich, will perform a selection of miscellaneous music at Three in the afternoon of the 23rd. Persons presenting their cards will be admitted.—Manufactory, 4, Judd-place East, King's-cross.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every EVENING at 8 o'clock, except Saturday. Stalls, 2s. (which can be secured at this Box-office every day from 11 till 4); area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

GALLERY OF GERMAN PAINTINGS.—THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN DAILY, from Ten till dusk. Admission, 1s.—Lewising, 8-hn, Achenbach, Hildebrandt, Len, Schirmer, Weber, Tidemann, Gude, Burnier, Mücke, Bodom, &c., have contributed to the above collection. Several New Works have this week been added.—168, New Bond-street.

ST. HELENA, the CAPE, CEYLON, and the GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA, are exhibited in the Diorama of the OCEAN MAIL TO INDIA and AUSTRALIA, at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, daily, at Three and Eight. Admission: 1s., 2s., 6d., and 3s.; Children, half-price.

ZULU KAFFIRS.—LAST FOUR WEEKS.—In consequence of the IMMEDIATE DEPARTURE of this extraordinary Troupe, for the Provinces, the ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK CORNER, will be OPEN EVERY MORNING and EVENING. Doors open Three and Eight.—Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.—Descriptive Books, 6d. each, may be obtained at the Gallery. Admission, 1s.

AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS.—Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen.—AZTECS at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Unparalleled Success and Extraordinary Excitement.—The Guardians of the AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS avail themselves of this, the first opportunity, to return thanks to the nobility and public for the unexpected success which they have been honoured. The fact of upwards of three thousand persons having visited these strange and beautiful creatures in two days, sufficiently attests their popularity. ON MONDAY, from Two till Five p.m., and from Eight till Ten p.m.—Admission, reserved seats and promenade, 5s.; second seats, 2s. 6d. Children, reserved seats, 1s. 6d.; second seats, 1s. 6d. Reserved tickets may be secured at all the public libraries. An Illustrated History of the Aztecs, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—THE PATENT NEEDLE SEWING MACHINE exhibited in Use and explained Daily at a Quarter to Three, in addition to the varied Scientific Lectures.—Exhibitions.—ON TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at Four o'clock, and every Evening (except Saturday), at Nine, the FIRST PART of an HISTORICAL LECTURE on the THAMES, by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq. Open Mornings and Evenings.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Collection of LIVING ZOOPTYPES, MOLLUSCA, FISH, and other Marine Animals, is now OPEN to Visitors. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Col. Hall, every Saturday, at Four o'clock. Admission, One Shilling; Mondays, Sixpence.

POULTRY SHOW.—The First Annual London Great Summer POULTRY SHOW will be held at the BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, on WEDNESDAY, 27th, THURSDAY, 28th, and FRIDAY, 29th JULY. Admission: Wednesday, 2s. 6d.; Thursday and Friday, 1s. Open from Eight in the Morning till Nine at Night.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—At the Public Drawing on SATURDAY, the 9th of JULY, at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, amongst all the uncompleted Shareholders, not previously entitled by Drawing or by Seniority, the following numbers for PRIORITY OF CHOICE on the Society's Estate were drawn:—1259, 2496, 2602, 2608, 3078, 4856, 4614, 1234, 1235, 1237, 2608, 2909, 2910, 4988, 4989, 4992, 4645, 4646, 4647, 1483, 1882, 1808, 4874, 1601, 1992, 1801, 1132, 514, 4718, 1995, 2188, 2065, 2148, 2168, 2170, 4971, 4972, 4973, 564, 7664, 1371, 3314, 3315, 2903, 3235, 4049, 3831, 4030, 2781, 2872, 1330, 4965, 4966, 4967, 2214, 4966, 3285, 977, 4836, 4837, 4838.—Shares Nos. 2884 and 6493 were also drawn, but the Holders thereof being in arrears, lost the benefit of this Drawing. The Ninth Public Drawing will take place at the Offices on SATURDAY, the 13th of AUGUST; and all who become Members on or before that Day, will have the advantage of the Drawing. Shares, 500; Monthly payments, 8s. Applications for Shares and Prospectuses to be addressed to CHARLES LEWIS GRUNERSEN, Secretary.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853.

ALTHOUGH the literature of England is the glory of two hemispheres, and although that portion of it which may be included under the name of journalism is a power of which the influence is felt in every part of the civilised world, neither literature nor journalism has ever found favour at the hands of the British Legislature. The British author is ignored in Parliament; or, if remembered at all, it is that the material on which his thoughts are presented to readers, whose numbers are annually increasing, may be taxed at a heavy rate; and always the

heavier when his writings are in advance of his age, and appeal to the reason of the refined few, instead of pandering to the passions and prejudices of the many. But while literature, properly so called, is either neglected by the State, or impeded in its natural developments by the operation of foolish Excise-laws that were not originally aimed against it, journalism is hated and feared by the statesmen whom it serves, and taxed in every conceivable manner it is possible to tax it—upon its material, upon its form, upon its advertisements, and upon every number that it issues. It is possible that the evils inflicted upon it may have originated in ignorance; but it is rather too bad on the part of those who profess themselves willing to remedy these evils that they should still attempt to legislate without a due consideration of the subject, and that they should propose half measures, that do no real good, and that possibly may do much injury. While grateful to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his good intentions with respect to the press, and to Lord John Russell for the promise he has held out, that the Excise-duty upon paper will have the first claim to repeal whenever the finances of the nation shall be reconsidered with a view to a reduction, we cordially wish that those eminent persons, and Mr. Gladstone more particularly, had resolved upon the total emancipation both of literature and the press from all fiscal trammels whatsoever. Total freedom of paper from the Excise-duty, and of advertisements from taxation, would have been real boons to the literature of this country, and to every person who derives amusement or instruction from it. At this period of the session, and with a Budget of which the principal details have already received the sanction of Parliament, it is, of course, idle to expect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer can forego the large revenue derived from the paper manufacture. We are, therefore, content to hope that the promise of Lord John Russell will be realised early next session. Upon the question of the total repeal of the Stamp-duty upon Newspapers, a discussion at the present time would be premature. It is in reality more a Post-office question than a literary one; but, under both aspects, it must await the time, not far distant, when our Legislature shall be compelled by the force of public opinion to allow the British people to be as abundantly and cheaply supplied with political and general literature, as our brothers in blood, and our rivals in trade and in every department of human enterprise, on the other side of the Atlantic. But the total repeal, instead of the modification, of the Advertisement-duties, and the extension of newspapers, by means of supplements, without any increase of the Stamp-duty, is one that calls for immediate settlement. The sacrifice of revenue that is involved is too trifling to be any impediment; while the proposed increase of the size of newspapers would actually lead to an increase of revenue as long as the Excise-duties on paper shall remain unrepealed. The House of Commons has more than once decided in favour of one of these amendments in the law; and the Ministers themselves have conceded the principle of both. We trust, therefore, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having more knowledge of the subject than he confesses to have had when he first introduced his Budget, will carry out the good intentions which he has expressed, and allow newspapers to be as large as their proprietors please, and as the public requires, and to publish advertisements as freely as the bill-stickers and the railway companies now do. By so doing he will earn the esteem of a highly-influential class, and, what perhaps he would value still more, the gratitude of all those who take an interest either in politics or in literature. Having done so much this year, he will, doubtless, complete his work in the year ensuing, and immortalise his name as the statesman who had the courage and the sagacity to untax knowledge, and to bring the means of moral, social, and political instruction within reach of the humblest classes of the people.

MR. MILNER GIBSON has given notice that he will bring the subject of an Ocean Penny Postage before the House of Commons on an early day. We trust that he will be supported on the occasion by a large attendance of members. The question is fortunately not a party one. It embraces the civilised world in its scope, and is calculated to serve all classes and nations of men. There was never much dispute as to the practicability of the excellent project of Mr. Elihu Burritt; but what little there may have been has been silenced by the results of the meetings, and by the discussions which have been held in its support in every city and large town in the kingdom. The gratifying and increasing success of the Inland Penny Postage, for which we are indebted to the genius of Mr. Rowland Hill, has prepared the way for the establishment of the Ocean Penny Postage which Mr. Burritt demands. The one project necessitates the other. It is rather too absurd, in these days—when we have laid down electric wires between Dover and Calais, and between Orfordness and the Texel; and when science promises, and will ultimately perform, the same feat between Liverpool and New York—that the want of system and of a good understanding should limit the dissemination of epistolary correspondence between all parts of the globe. An exorbitant, and to some classes a prohibitory, rate of postage is in existence—operating as a tax upon trade, upon intelligence, and upon natural affection, without any real equivalent in the shape of revenue to recommend it. A letter may travel from Lizard Point to Cape Wrath for one penny; but it costs ten times that sum if conveyed from two sea-ports within sight of each other on opposite sides of the Straits of Dover; while another weighing half an ounce costs fifteenpence from London to Calais, and fourteenpence from London to San Francisco. A thousand such anomalies might be cited, each of them leading either to a restricted intercourse where the utmost extent of correspondence is desirable, or to clandestine and dishonest means of transmission. All these evils and inconveniences would be remedied by the adoption of Mr. Burritt's plan, without any ultimate loss to the Post-office. Foreign nations, from all we can learn of their intentions, and from the unanimity with which they have adopted the principle of a cheap uniform rate, as carried out by Mr. Rowland Hill, would sooner or later join the Government of this country in completing the scheme. But even if they did not, the advantage to Great Britain would remain as eminent as before. This country is the most extensive of ocean carriers; and if we did no more than establish an Ocean Penny Postage to and from the United States, and our colonies in America, Australia, and every other part of the world, we should perform an act that would increase, to an almost illimitable extent, the kindly feelings between the scattered members of the great Anglo-Saxon family; and indirectly but sensibly encourage and augment their trade and commerce. Even could this be accomplished at a loss to the revenue, it would be worth attempting, as the success, in a moral and social point of view, of the Inland Penny Postage abundantly proves. But there is no reason to fear loss. If the present correspondence between Great Britain and America were quadrupled, the scheme would pay itself. For our parts, we should be sorry to hazard the prediction that such correspondence would not be increased tenfold.

THE COURT.

The indisposition of the Prince Consort—from which the latest bulletin happily describes his Royal Highness to have quite recovered—has had a perceptible influence on the movements of the Court during the past week. Her Majesty has appeared in public in the parks; and on more than one occasion the Opera has been honoured with the presence of the Sovereign; but the hospitalities of the Court have been confined exclusively to the Duchess of Kent, who has visited her Majesty daily.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Col. Bouverie, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, left town at a quarter past nine o'clock, for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty travelled by the London and South-Western Railway, and returned by the same route to Buckingham Palace, at half-past one o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Buckingham Palace on the same day, and travelled by the London and South-Western Railway to Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday the Queen took a drive in an open landau and four, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, who had returned to town the same morning from Windsor Castle.

On Thursday the Queen gave an audience to the Earl of Aberdeen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, went to Claremont on Tuesday, and visited the Countess de Neully. Her Royal Highness returned to Clarence House, St. James's, in the afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl have left the St. George's Hotel for Dunkeld House, N.B.

The Marchioness of Worcester, with her infant son, is progressing favourably.

The Countess Coloredo intends to give another grand ball, on Wednesday next, at Chandos House.

The Earl of Powis has issued cards for a grand ball on Friday, the 22nd inst.

We regret to learn that the Count and Countess de Flahault (Baroness Keith and Nairne) have been placed in mourning by the somewhat sudden demise of the Hon. Louisa Elphinstone de Flahault, their youngest daughter, who expired at the family residence in Grosvenor-square, on Friday week.

Lady Holland has issued cards for afternoon "receptions" at Holland House, Kensington, on Wednesday next, and each week during the present month.

The marriage of the Lady Augusta Hare, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Listowel, with Captain Proby, nephew of the Earl of Carysfort, is fixed to take place at St. George's Church, on Tuesday next.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bedford has been appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty the Queen. *Rectories:* The Rev. Dr. N. J. Temple, to Gayton, Northampton; the Rev. H. N. Ward, to Radstock, Bath; the Rev. H. F. Strangeways, to Kilmingham, Somerset. *Vicarages:* The Rev. P. B. Brodie, to Rowington, Warwickshire; the Rev. J. A. Park, to Methwold, Norfolk; the Rev. C. C. Snowden, to Metford, Northumberland; the Rev. W. Stoddart, to Charlbury, Oxfordshire; the Rev. W. D. Birtles, to Drongfield. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. A. S. Butter, B.A., to Penn-street, near Amersham; the Rev. R. Hawes, to Tunstall, Staffordshire; the Rev. W. H. Hopkins, to Shelf, Halifax.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday last, a handsome silver salver, with a purse of £250 sovereigns, was presented by the congregation of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone, to their alternate preacher the Rev. Alfred Williams, M.A., on his appointment to the living of St. Alphage, by the Lord Bishop of London.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGISTRY.—Electors are reminded that the 20th of July is the last day on which claims to vote can be received to entitle the names to be on the ensuing register. The county qualification is divided into four classes:—1st. Freehold, which includes the ancient 40s. freehold; 2nd. Leasehold for a term originally created, not less than sixty years, of the value of £10 above repairs, or twenty years of the value of £50; 3rd. Copyhold of the annual value of £10; 4th. Occupiers of land or buildings subject to a bona fide rent of £50 a year. The claims must be sent or delivered to the overseers of the poor where the qualification is situate.

EMIGRATION.—The ships *Statesman* and *Ellenborough* left Southampton on Sunday for Australia with about 700 Government emigrants—the former bound for Melbourne, the latter for Sydney. The emigrants on board the *Statesman* consisted of sixteen families, and 240 young and single Irish women.

MALDON BRIBERY COMMISSION.—This inquiry concluded on Friday week, when several witnesses deposed to the receipt of various sums for their votes at the election of 1847. Reference was made to the reckless expenditure which took place in the long-contested election of 1826, in which year, immediately before the election and during its progress, nearly 2000 persons were admitted as freemen at a cost of from £10,000 to £15,000, and the expenses of the contest were estimated at about £18,000 for Mr. Dick, the Conservative candidate, and an almost equal sum for his opponents.

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING.—This great meeting took place at Leamington last week, and was fashionably attended. The champion's medal was again awarded to Mr. H. A. Ford, of the Royal Toxophilites. About ninety gentlemen and fifty ladies shot. Among those to whom prizes were awarded were Miss Marianne Peel (Staffordshire), Miss Clay (Herefordshire), Mrs. Tennant (Worcestershire), Miss G. Harding (Warwickshire), Mrs. Thurstfield (Stourbridge), Miss Brindley (Worcestershire), Miss Eaton (Cheshire), Miss Granville, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. G. Granville (Warwickshire). It is expected that the next meeting will be held in Manchester.

TIPTREE-HALL AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The Mayor of Southampton has received an invitation from the celebrated and enterprising agriculturist, Mr. J. J. Mechi, to attend his annual agricultural gathering, which will take place at Tiptree-hall, Essex, on the 20th of this month, for the purpose of examining the practical working of the application of sewage to agricultural production—a system which the spirited proprietor of the estate where the meeting is to be held thinks will soon become universal.

PLYMOUTH.—The *Sphinx*, Captain Hillyer, arrived on Sunday evening from Rangoon and the Cape. She left the Cape the same day as the *Melbourne* mail steamer. Her Majesty's vessels *Penelope* and *Crane* were at St. Helena on the 31st of May. The *Sphinx* brings home about forty invalids and the effects belonging to the late Colonel Locke, who was unfortunately killed at Rangoon.

OVERFLOWING OF THE WYE.—For the third time within the last twelve months, Hereford and the adjoining counties of Brecon, Radnor, and Salop, have been visited with terrible disasters by the overflowing of the Wye and its tributary streams. Early on Friday morning a thunder storm of an alarming nature, accompanied by torrents of rain, occurred in the neighbourhood of Ledbury, Ross, and other parts of Herefordshire, where it raged for some hours with unabated violence. At Dymock, where the embankments of the Hereford and Gloucester Canal are higher than at any other point, the banks gave way, inundating the village and country for miles round. On Friday night the valleys were deluged by the overflowing of the mountain streams, which were swollen by the heavy rains accompanying the thunder storm. Cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs were swept from its banks; trees were torn up, and hay and other property carried along. The villa residence of Mrs. Lawrence, at Aberdow, near Bulth, with five inmates, was washed completely away. The roads in the neighbourhood of Bulth have been flooded, and the mail was delayed about two hours. In Brecon the bridge over the river Honddu, at the point of junction with the Usk, has been carried away, and several other bridges seriously injured. The town was also flooded, and many of the houses were completely gutted.

OBSTRUCTION ON RAILWAYS.—George Groves, a child nine years of age, was charged with having, on the 4th of May, maliciously placed upon the line of the Great Western Railway certain pieces of iron, with intent to obstruct, &c. The prisoner, who was undefended, on being called on to plead, said he had done it, but did not mean any harm. The jury acquitted him.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT SAVINGS BANK.—William Wheeler Yelf, aged fifty-three, was tried on Tuesday, at Winchester, for feloniously forging and uttering various receipts in the savings bank at Newport, for sums of money; also for stealing certain other sums of money from the funds of the bank. The total of the prisoner's defalcations amounted to upwards of £8000 according to the books of the institution, after due inquiry. He was convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

BRIGHTON CHURCH.—On Wednesday evening (last week) the remains of the late Sir Richard Phillips were removed from the vault in the old churchyard at Brighton, to the new family vault in the West Cemetery, by the permission and under the personal superintendence of the family. This painful ceremony was rendered necessary by the alteration and enlargement of the old church.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CHARLOTTE, MARCHIONESS OF ANGLESEY.

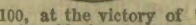
THE death of the Marchioness of Anglesey occurred on the 8th inst., at



Uxbridge House, London, at the age of seventy-two. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl Cadogan, and sister of the present Earl, as well as of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Cadogan, who fell at Vittoria, 21st June, 1813. She was born 12th July, 1781, and was twice married: first, in 1803, to the Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B., afterwards Lord Cowley, from whom she was divorced in 1810; and secondly, in the same year, to Henry Lord Paget, now Marquis of Anglesey. By her first husband, her Ladyship had three sons (the eldest, the present Lord Cowley), and one daughter, Charlotte, wife of Lord Robert Grosvenor. By her second husband, she leaves three sons—Lords Clarence, Alfred, and George Paget; and three daughters; viz., Emily Caroline, Viscountess Sydney; Mary, Countess of Sandwich; and Lady Adelaide Cadogan.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES BULLEN, G.C.B., G.C.H.

This highly-distinguished officer—the last of the captains of Trafalgar—died on the 5th inst., aged eighty-five. He entered the Royal Navy so far back as 1779, and had, consequently, been seventy-four years in the service. That admirable record of our naval commanders, "O'Byrne's Naval Biography," devotes two of its closely-printed columns to the achievements of Sir Charles Bullen; and states that he was midshipman of the *Loyalist* sloop and the *Halfpenny*, and took part in various operations on the American coast, including the reduction of Charlestown, in 1781; that he was acting Lieutenant of the *Culloden*, 74, at the attack on Martinique; that he shared, as Lieutenant in the *Ramilles*, in the fame of the memorable 1st of June; that he was senior Lieutenant of the *Monmouth*, 64, at the battle of Camperdown; and that he served as flag captain to Earl Northesk, in the *Britannia*, 100, at the victory of Trafalgar. To this glorious summary we need only add that in 1810-11 he commanded the *Voltaire* and *Cambrian*, in co-operation with the patriots of Catalonia; in 1823, as Commodore of the squadron on the west coast of Africa, lent essential aid to Colonel Sutherland during the Ashantee war; and in 1830 was appointed Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard. In 1837 he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, and at the period of his death was Admiral of the Blue. Sir Charles Bullen was son of the late John Bullen, Esq., Surgeon-General on the coast of North America, by Ruth, his wife, daughter of Charles Liddell, Esq. He married, in 1791, Miss Wood, a relative of his own, and by her (who died in 1842) has left issue. He obtained the Good Service Pension in 1843, and became G.C.B. in 1852.



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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPROVED MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

A circular has recently been issued, requesting officers commanding corps to inspect various specimens of knapsacks submitted to them as patterns, and to make such suggestions as may occur to them in altering the knapsacks now in use, and in reducing the weight of the clothing and accoutrements of the infantry. The following is the result of the suggestions proposed for the line regiments:—

	Present weight.	Proposed weight.	Diminution in weight.
Worn on the person	9 10 1/2	9 9	0 1 1/2
Knapsack and necessaries ..	16 10	10 6	6 4
Service equipments ..	7 3	6 3	1
Appointments ..	20 13	16 15	3 14

The extra-service equipments—consisting of two days' biscuit, a blanket, and a cooking-pot—will remain the same. The proposed diminution in the weight of the articles to be carried in the squad is 3 lb. 10 oz.; other articles, 7 lb. 9 1/2 oz.; making a total of 11 lb. 3 1/2 oz.

PORTSMOUTH.—The *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw steam line-of-battle-ship, Capt. H. B. Martin, C.B., steamed away from Spithead early on Tuesday morning, on a trial cruise to the westward. Her speed, from her anchorage to her getting out of sight, appeared from the shore to be highly satisfactory. The remainder of the fleet are still at Spithead. —The *Neptune*, 120, Capt. E. H. Scott, is ready for orders to move; but it is not expected she will change her present moorings unless the fleet leaves Spithead.

NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.—The bill just brought in by Sir James Graham proposes to empower the Admiralty to raise 10,000 men, to be called the "Royal Naval Coast Volunteers." They are to be entered for five years, and trained and exercised on shore and ship, and in case of invasion or imminent danger called into service; and, in that event, seafaring men in public departments are to be liable to serve in the navy.

THE NEW SCREW FLEET.—The following is a list of the new screw fleet, and the ports at which they are to be built:—**LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS:** *Conqueror*, 100, Devonport; *Hero*, 90, Chatham; *Repulse*, 90, Pembroke. —**FRIGATES:** *Forte*, 50, Deptford; *Topaze*, 50, Devonport; *Aurora*, 50, Pembroke. —**SCREW CORVETTES:** *Pearl*, 20, Woolwich; *Pyralides*, 20, Sheerness; *Est*, 20, Millwall. —**SCREW SLOOP:** *Fawn*, 16, Deptford; *Falcon*, 16, Pembroke; *Ariel*, 8, Pembroke. Total addition to the screw fleet, 12 ships, to mount 530 guns.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

FRIDAY.—THE SUTHERLAND GATHERING.

The plains of Chobham to-day presented a very different aspect from that which has hitherto characterised them since the present Encampment. Military combinations and the movement of masses of men were superseded by feats of skill and strength, in which each athletic competitor strove as intensely and as perseveringly for the palm of victory as though the fate of empires depended on his individual exertions. The lists were opened to all comers from the Scotch regiments; but, with one or two exceptions, none ventured to come forward to dispute with the 93rd their well-earned fame as skilful and powerful athletes. One or two men from the 42nd Highlanders, some from the Scots Fusiliers, and some from the Life Guards, did, it is true, enter the lists, but only to be thoroughly beaten. Even in the spirit-stirring Scottish dances the superiority of the 93rd was gallantly and gracefully maintained over the really excellent dancing of some of the 42nd and Scots Fusiliers. The results of the day clearly show to what an extent the cultivation and practice of these sports tend to the development of muscular strength and great power of endurance. We notice a few of the principal feats:—

The prize for throwing the hammer was carried off by Bell, of the 93rd, the distance thrown being 121 feet, the weight of the hammer 17 lbs. In putting the heavy ball Bell was also successful; the distance thrown was 32 feet 5 inches, and the weight of the ball rather over 23 lbs.; the ball was picked up outside the ramparts of Quebec, in 1846, when the 93rd was stationed there, and it has ever since been used for this purpose. The light stone weighed 17 lbs., and was thrown by Bell 36 feet 5 1/2 inches, and the prize awarded. Bell was again the successful competitor in tossing the caber. The first prize for the running high leap (5 ft. 3 in.) was awarded to Gow, of the 93rd. The first prize for the standing high leap (4 ft. 8 in.) was awarded to Forbes, also of the 93rd. The short foot race of 100 yards was gained by Sergeant M. Gillivray; and in the hurdle-race of 400 yards, with five hurdles, Corporal Motion was the winner. The other sports, such as sack-racing and wheelbarrow-racing blindfold were highly amusing. (See the Illustration at page 21.)

SATURDAY.

This brilliant field day was abruptly terminated by a serious accident to Colonel Bentinck, commander of the Brigade of Guards. His horse going at a rather sharp pace stumbled into one of the narrow holes with which the common abounds; and, the rider pulling him up sharply, he reared, and fell back upon him. Colonel Bentinck was removed at once on a stretcher to Higham Lodge, Lord Seaton's residence, in the neighbourhood. In consequence of this melancholy occurrence the troops were ordered back to the Camp before the evolutions through which they were to have gone had been completed. They had turned out at eleven o'clock on the sounding of the bugle,

the previous part of the morning having been wet and unpromising. The scene selected for manœuvring was the north side of the valley in front of the Camp, which the troops, when they took up position, faced, and the operations differed in this respect from those on former occasions—that any representation of an enemy was entirely dispensed with. Visitors were therefore thrown back on their own imaginations for what the services of Colonel Vickers and his Sappers previously helped them to understand. Nevertheless, the troops were never seen to greater advantage, their evolutions being characterised by the utmost precision, and taking place within a space where, to the minutest details, they could be seen and comprehended from a convenient distance.

Lord Seaton began the manœuvres of the day by ordering the whole division to form line, which was instantly done, and presented, as may be conceived, a very brilliant effect. This was heightened when the line advanced; but the movement was not continued for more than a few yards, and then the brigades formed double columns of companies in rear of the two centre companies, which were thrown out to skirmish, and in that manner extended along the whole front of the position. Then ensued a series of beautiful movements, the front giving its fire, forming four deep, and withdrawing through the other two lines, which, in their turn, successively, and with admirable steadiness, repeated the manœuvre. Lord Seaton has (if we are not mistaken, for the first time in the practice of the British army) added a new feature to the already formidable square. The sides of it next the front attacked are thrown forward by him, so as to prolong that front, and in this way bring twice the ordinary amount of fire to bear upon the assailants. The Guards, with their left shoulders thrown forward, formed line, and kept up a continuous fire on the brow of the hill, with the batteries supporting them; while the brigades of Generals Fane and Sir De Lacy Evans, in succession, and by a long movement, were also changing their front to the right, when the accident we have already alluded to happened. An artillery officer showed great promptitude in finding out and bringing up to where Colonel Bentinck lay one of the stretchers which always accompany the division on field days. Colonel Stanhope, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed to fulfil the duties of Colonel Bentinck as commander of the brigade of Guards, pending that gallant officer's illness.

SUNDAY.

The day was passed in its usual quiet manner—nor were the visitors more numerous than usual.

MONDAY.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the other Royal children now staying at Windsor Castle, visited the Camp about one o'clock.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte, accompanied by the Duke de Montebello and other French officers, also paid a visit to the Camp, and was conducted by Colonel Hamilton through the cavalry encampment, and afterwards through the quarters of the brigade of Guards. The Prince minutely examined all the appointments of the various regiments, and expressed himself greatly pleased with much that he saw.

The operations of the troops were confined to Virginia Water, where the pontoon bridge was again thrown over for the passage of such of the regiments as had not crossed it on Tuesday last. After an early parade, the 1st Life Guards, the 17th Lancers, the 13th Light Dragoons, the 8th Foot, the 93rd Highlanders, and the Royal Artillery, marched from the Camp, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, direct for Virginia Water. The foot regiments crossed Catten Valley, and marched through Colonel Channon's grounds, the cavalry and artillery passing down the Staines road. The only object of the troops going to Virginia Water being to practise them in the mode of crossing a pontoon bridge, no ammunition was served out, and no fighting took place. The foot regiment crossed the bridge first, especial care being taken by the officers to prevent the men "keeping step." After the bridge had been well covered with heather, the passage of the artillery and cavalry was commenced. With the artillery some difficulty occurred, owing to the restiveness of the horses attached to some of the guns. The cavalry crossed the bridge without accident, and all the troops having gained the Park side of the water, assembled on the upper ground—the same position occupied by the division on Tuesday last—when they went through several manœuvres, greatly to the satisfaction of their illustrious commander. The cavalry returned to the Camp by Blacknest-bridge, arriving at their quarters about five o'clock. The 8th and 93rd Regiments returned in the direction of the pontoon-bridge, which, on their arrival at the bank of the lake, they found had been broken up into "rafts." Upon these rafts the whole of the two regiments were transported across in little more than a quarter of an hour. Half a company went on each raft, and without the occurrence of the slightest accident. These regiments returned to the Camp about half-past five o'clock. A portion of the pontoon operations was witnessed by the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, on their way to the Camp.

TUESDAY.

The last field day of the troops at present encamped took place to-day. After the morning parade, the division assembled at eleven o'clock. A series of evolutions were then gone through in Catten Valley, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, which lasted until half-past two o'clock, when the whole division marched past the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Mary and the Duchess of Cambridge, General Lord Seaton, and a number of distinguished officers, on the ground in front of the artillery encampment, and proceeded to their respective quarters. The total number of all ranks on the field this day was 9123.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at the Camp in the afternoon, at a quarter-past three o'clock. His Royal Highness drove along the cavalry quarters, returning along the line of the Guards' encampment until he arrived opposite to the quarters of the Scots Fusilier Guards, where his Royal Highness alighted, and inquired for Sergeant-Major Edwards, the non-commissioned officer who has the honour of instructing the young Princes in their practice of gymnastic exercises. The sergeant-major was soon in attendance. The Prince asked the sergeant to conduct him to his tent; upon arriving at which his Royal Highness minutely inspected its internal arrangements, and, after thanking his gymnastic preceptor for his attention, his Royal Highness presented him with a handsome gratuity. The Prince next inspected the Camp kitchens of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and after tasting the soup at one of them, presented the corps with a sovereign. His Royal Highness then paid his respects to Colonel Francis Seymour, Esquerry in Waiting to his Royal father, who holds a command in this regiment; on taking leave of whom his Royal Highness drove along the whole line of the Encampment, visiting the quarters of the Sappers and Miners en route, and returning down the main streets of the Camp amid the hearty cheers of the private soldiers. His Royal Highness drove back to the Queen's pavilion, but did not alight; and left the ground on his return to Windsor at a quarter past five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

This was what may be termed a moving day at the Camp. Nothing was done in the way of evolutions; but, individually, the whole force was astir. There was nothing but packing up and clearing out, with now and then the arrival of a detachment from some of the new regiments to occupy their allotted ground.

THURSDAY.

To-day the troops were relieved at the Camp by the Royal Horse Guards, the 2nd Dragoons, the 4th Light Dragoons, and 8th Hussars; the second battalions of the three regiments of Foot Guards; and the 7th, 19th, 35th, 79th, 88th, and 97th regiments of the line. Lord Seaton continues to command, and the Duke of Cambridge will continue in command of the cavalry. Lieut.-Colonel Dupuis will command the Royal Artillery, consisting of one troop of Royal Horse Artillery and three field batteries. Colonel Thornton, Grenadier Guards, will command the brigade of Foot Guards. Major-General Sir Richard England will command the first brigade of infantry, consisting of the 7th, 19th, and 35th regiments of the line. And Colonel Lockyer, of the 97th, will command the second brigade, consisting of the 79th, 88th, and 97th regiments.

Colonel Bentinck is going on very favourably. He still remains at Higham.

There is no intention of deposing Lord Seaton from the command he so worthily fills in favour of Sir Charles Napier, nor any other officer. The Brigadiers-General will also retain their commands over the new troops to be encamped.

Mr. Cooke, proprietor of Astley's Amphitheatre, has obtained permission of the Lieutenant-General to erect a circus near the Magnet-hill, for the purpose of affording a means of amusement for the men. The prices of admission are to be very low, in order to allow men of all ranks to participate in the amusement.

[The large Engraving upon the next page illustrates the troops passing in review before her Majesty, upon Smith's Lawn, in Windsor Great Park, on Tuesday, the 5th, as fully detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, page 6.]



THE CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT.—HER MAJESTY IN SMITH'S LAWN, IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.



Macquoid del

J.B. WILLIAMS sc.

PRIZE PLATE AND FLOWERS, FROM THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF PLANTS OF ALL NATIONS, AT CHELTENHAM.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PLANTS OF ALL NATIONS AT CHELTENHAM.

ON Tuesday the county of Gloucester and Cheltenham Horticultural Society held their annual Exhibition at Cheltenham. The fête was distinguished by a variety of splendid plants, fruit, flowers, &c., from the Continent—this being the first occasion of foreign contributions being received at such exhibitions in this country; and the success which has attended the experiment promises great additions to the attractions of our Horticultural Societies.

The fête was given in the beautiful gardens of Pittville. The display of fashionably-dressed ladies, in the light summer costume, gave great gaiety to the scene. The banks of the lake, with its fountains playing, formed an agreeable promenade for the company, after gratifying the sight with the lovely flowers of all kinds, and from distant countries. There were contributions from Madame Legrelle, of Antwerp; M. Von Gert, of Antwerp; M. L. T. Baillieur, Ghent; from Messrs. Standish and Noble, Bagshot, Surrey; Veitch and Son, Chelsea, &c.

Messrs. Rollison and Son, Mr. Hodges, Miss Phillips, Mr. Head, A. E. McDonnell, Esq., Courtland S. Shaw, Esq., Mr. Clark, and Mr. Barrett, were some of the victors, as well as the Continental competitors.

The Customs in London and Dover very politely forwarded the plants from the Continent off without opening them, and sent down an officer to inspect them on their arrival.

The general arrangements of the fête were under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Williams, honorary secretary.

The approach to the gardens is either by the road or through two gardens divided by roads. On entering the last, in which stands the Pump-room, is a beautiful lake and a broad walk: on each side of the latter are parterres and shrubs; and a little beyond is a meadow. From the sides of the Pump-room projected two marquees, each 200 feet long and 30 feet wide; these were joined at one side each by another marquee, 420 feet long by 40 feet wide; forming three sides of a quadrangle. These marquees were supplied by Piggott and Co., of Fore-street, London; as were also the numerous flags which decorated the grounds, marquees, and pump-room. The bands of the Highlanders and 1st Royals played throughout the day, until past six in the evening.

The tents were occupied nearly as follows:—In the long marquee to the right of the broad walk, were ranged the stove and greenhouse plants, and Standish and Noble's hardy plants. The long marquee on the left contained the fruits, and a miscellaneous collection of plants. The bouquets and vases of flowers, as well as some of the exotics, were placed in the Pump-room. Small tents, appropriated to the visitors, were placed in various parts of the grounds.

We have not space for the list of prizes; but upon the preceding page we have Engraved the Prize Plate, and the exquisite productions for which they were awarded.

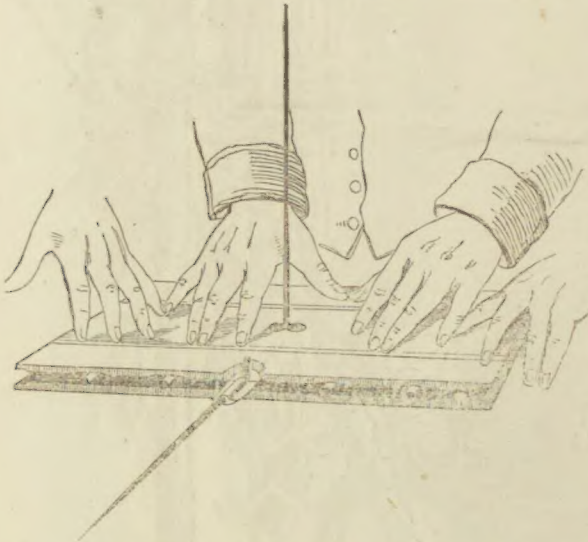
The group may be thus described:—The tall central Vase was given for the best stand of Cut Flowers; the Vase behind the centre for the best Cape Heaths; the Tankard, for exotic Orchids; the large two-handled Vase, the highest prize for the best Greenhouse Plants; and the small Challenge Cup for Roses.

The flowers composing the groups are—Orchids, Heaths, Roses, Fuschias, Chinese Clematis, the Erythrina Laurifolia, the Allemande Cathartica, the Erica Retorta, the Epacris Miniata, the Berberis Trifurca, the Oncidium Papilio, an exotic Orchid; the Anguloa Clowesii, from Peru; the Pitcher Plant; the Dion Edule, reared in Ghent; the Petunia. The fruit consists of pine-apples, melons, grapes, peaches, &c.

In one of the tents, with the cut flowers, were two baskets of paper flowers, which were much admired for their verisimilitude, in juxtaposition with the exquisite realities of nature. There were also exhibited some wax flowers, of equal excellence.

TABLE TURNING.

In illustration of Professor Faraday's letter in our Journal of the 2nd inst., we have engraved the "more perfect lever apparatus," the construction of which the Professor has described in the *Athenæum*:—



Two thin boards, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 7 inches, were provided; a board, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 inches, was glued to the middle of the under-side of one of these (to be called the table-board), so as to raise the edges free from the table; being placed on the table, near and parallel to its side, an upright pin was fixed close to the further edge of the board, at the middle, to serve as the fulcrum for the indicating lever. Then, four glass rods, 7 inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter, were placed as rollers on different parts of this table-board, and the upper board placed on them; the rods permitted any required amount of pressure on the boards, with a free motion of the upper on the lower to the right and left. At the part corresponding to the pin in the lower board, a piece was cut out of the upper board, and a pin attached there, which, being bent downwards, entered the hole in the end of the short arm of the index lever; this part of the lever was of cardboard; the indicating prolongation was a straight hay stalk, 15 inches long. In order to restrain the motion of the upper board on the lower, two vulcanised rubber rings were passed round both, at the parts not resting on the table; these, whilst they tied the boards together, acted also as springs; and whilst they allowed the first feeblest tendency to motion to be seen by the index, exerted, before the upper board had moved a quarter of an inch, sufficient power in pulling the upper board back from either side, to resist a strong lateral action of the hand. All being thus arranged, except that the lever was away, the two boards were tied together with string, running parallel to the vulcanised rubber springs, so as to be immovable in relation to each other. They were then placed on the table, and a table-turner sat down to them; the table very shortly moved in due order, showing that the apparatus offered no impediment to the action. A like apparatus, with metal rollers, produced the same result under the hands of another person. The index was now put into its place and the string loosened, so that the springs should come into play. It was soon seen, with the party that could will the motion in either direction (from whom the index was purposely hidden), that the hands were gradually creeping up in the direction before agreed upon, though the party certainly thought they were pressing downwards only. When shown that it was so, they were truly surprised; but when they lifted up their hands and immediately saw the index return to its normal position, they were convinced. When they looked at the index, and could see for themselves whether they were pressing truly downwards, or obliquely so as to produce a resultant in the right or left-handed direction, then such an effect never took place. Several tried, for a long while together, and with the best will in the world, but no motion, right or left, of the table, or hand, or anything else, occurred.

MR. HOBBS AGAIN.—The Society of Arts offered a premium of £10 for the invention of a secure lock—the result of the famous lock-picking crusade of Mr. Hobbs in 1851. A man named Saxley, of Sheerness, recently sent in one, and to him the prize was awarded by a committee; Mr. Chubb in the chair. But here the indefatigable Hobbs again appears; discovers that the new lock is constructed on an old principle; and actually picks it on the spot in three minutes.

THE ARTILLERY AT CHOBHAM.—The firing of the great guns at Chobham has been heard at Aylesbury. The distance to Chobham is nearly forty miles by road, but the direction is round about. A straight line drawn between Aylesbury and Chobham cannot be less than 25 or 30 miles, and artillery can be heard at that distance.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.) MAY 15th, 1853.

THE last fortnightly mail from England by way of New York, brought as usual, numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from former dates; and, as occasionally in them, and often in other London papers I have remarked passages concerning this country, which, from their want of accuracy, must tend to convey to the English public an incorrect impression of what California really is, and how we "live, move, and have our being in it." I propose, with your permission—especially as there are no regular correspondents here to any of the London newspapers—to give you with each mail a few jottings-down of passing occurrences. My letters will, I hope, illustrate the peculiarity of the manners and customs of our varied population, and will include business details, and the doings and prospects of the various English quartz mining companies. Your readers will thus be kept au courant in the history and interests of this last new state, which Americans boast as being the brightest star in the union, and to which they have given the motto of "Eureka."

But, first of all, let me give you a few words descriptive of San Francisco. The site of the city is in a bay, in, perhaps, the most extensive harbour in the world; the entrance to which, about four miles distant, is prettily and not inappropriately called the "Golden Gate." This bay in the year 1848 was deep, and embosomed in an amphitheatre of high sand-hills, clothed with evergreen oaks and flowering shrubs. In order to meet the requirements of the shipping, which so soon filled its waters in such vast numbers, it was necessary to run out long wharves; and, as the city increased rapidly in size, streets were projected across the bay from wharf to wharf. The "water lots," as they were called, were filled in with the sand from the hills: from time to time the wharves were further projected, and the city front extended; so that, at this day, almost the entire business portion of the city is built upon a foundation where ships of from 600 to 800 tons burthen used to ride; and at this time of writing, the hulks of two store-ships, in the very centre of the city, are being broken up—in order that their ribs and timbers may assist in making a foundation for another brick or granite building, similar to those on either side. Montgomery-street, which is long and wide, and devoted to its principal part to bankers and professional men, separates this part of the city, which we have already spoken of from the upper portion where the public offices, theatres, and retail dealers are situated.

Picturesquely placed on the hill sides, and in the little valleys between them and above the city, are private residences, commanding a view of the district of country about the Mission Dolores; the vast and tranquil harbour, stretching away to the right towards San José; and on the left to the valley of the Sacramento; and the woods and hills of Contra Costa and the towering Monte Diablo, which bound it on the opposite side.

San Francisco has a varying population of from 50,000 to 60,000, and not 240,000, as reported in several London papers. By far the larger portion of these, four-fifths, I should judge, are active, middle-aged men; and, seeing the bustle and business air of the numbers in the streets, a stranger would estimate the inhabitants at four times their amount; and this is one of the peculiar characteristics of Californian cities. There is as much crowding in Montgomery-street, Clay-street, Long Wharf, and some other streets as in your Oxford-street.

But enough to-day of description; I must now give you the news. On May-day the Superintendent of Public Schools made arrangements to give all the children under his charge a festival. The weather was most propitious; and the order of the day indicated that all should assemble at one of the school-rooms, and then walk in procession through the city to a valley in the environs, where the imposing ceremony of crowning the Queen of May was to be performed; then speeches, singing, games, and picnic festivities. About eleven in the morning the procession moved through the city, preceded by a fine German band. School after school of boys and girls alternately passed—the girls in white frocks, having abundance of flowers. After about 600 had passed, came an escort of little fellows, fantastically dressed after the costume of her Majesty's Beefeaters. Then came her august and most pretty Majesty, the little "Queen of May." She was every inch a Queen—robed in white satin to her toes. "The orator of the day"—a smart young fellow—walked by her side, and held a parasol over her head; and proud enough he looked of his office. Fifteen little maids of honour, with dresses as pure and fair as themselves, followed; and, after them, school after school, in the same order as before, down to the little tiny tots that were too little to walk, and so were borne along in waggons. They numbered altogether about 1600, and represented the "universal Yankee nation," of course; and also France, Germany, Chili, and Peru. I have not space to say more about the enjoyments of the day, than that all passed off most happily; and that this first May-day festival in California will not be forgotten by those little ones in any phase of their chequered life.

Catherine Hayes and Herr Mengis leave us by the steamer to-morrow morning for South America, where it is their intention to give concerts previous to visiting Australia. Their career here has been to them most profitable, and to us very agreeable. Miska Hanser, the violinist, is also with us: he did not draw such houses as his talents ought to have commanded: at present he is making a tour in the mining districts.

Apropos of the mining districts, I was in the mines two or three years ago, and then the fare consisted solely of salt pork, "flap-jacks" (a kind of pancake, made of flour and water, and fried in pork fat), and bad rye whiskey. Now—nous avons changé tout cela—absolute luxuries fill the mines; fresh meat, eggs, milk, vegetables in abundance, good bread and beer, and even champagne; respectable-sized settlements call themselves cities and towns; hotels have their billiards and bowling-saloons; men dress decently, and are no longer the ragged, bearded rascals, as of old.

MAY 31st, 1853.

The news of the last two weeks present no feature of particular interest or importance beyond the adjournment *sine die* of our State Legislature, and the arrival by the last steamer of the new federal appointees.

The accounts received from the mining districts are very encouraging. New placers have been discovered, and others that hitherto could not be worked for want of water, are now in full activity, owing to the enterprise of various water companies, who, by means of canals, have brought a full supply round the bases of mountains, and in aqueducts over valleys, from the river sources fifty, sixty, and even a hundred miles distant. The yield of gold this year will equal, if not exceed, that of any former. The water companies themselves are paying a very handsome interest, and their stock is looked upon as a very desirable and safe investment.

In the cities and towns all branches of trade are comparatively dull, and this state of things will, it is supposed, continue for some time. Immense stocks of merchandise are now stored; and the daily arriving additions, together with the large fleet of clippers on the way, cannot fail to reduce even present prices to a much lower figure.

The agricultural prospects of the country were never in a more favourable condition. Vast tracts of land in the fertile valleys of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, San José, and Santa Clara, have been brought under cultivation, and the season has hitherto been most propitious—as, contrary to what has hitherto occurred, light rains have been constantly falling; so that the crops put on the appearance of giving a most abundant harvest.

In the theatrical world we have amongst us two celebrities—Lola Montes, and Mrs. Catherine Sinclair, the divorced wife of Edwin Forrest. Lola Montes is drawing crowded houses nightly at the American theatre. True, she is neither a good actress, nor yet a good dancer; but her genius, her fascinating manners, her world-wide reputation, draw around her every night a crowded house of admirers, who insist upon calling her before the curtain, and who seem perfectly ravished with pleasure at the little speech she makes, which, on every occasion, is perfectly "well put" to the point, and full of graciousness. A play, called "Lola Montes in Bavaria," is in preparation, in which she is again to enact the rôle that made her so conspicuous in the court of that country.

Mrs. Sinclair is also drawing good houses at the "San Francisco" in her "great characters," as the papers say, of *Pauline Deschappelles* and *Mrs. Halier*. The city press speak of her acting in rather eulogistic terms. Both she and Lola Montes will make much money here; as did Catherine Hayes, who received 2000 dollars for her last two farewell concerts.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.—Judge Halliburton ("Sam Slick"), speaking in public recently, said that, returning to England only about once in ten years, nothing had more astonished him than to see the great advance and improvement which had taken place in the condition and manners of the people, and seeing all classes intermingling together, without any of that jealousy and distrust which formerly unhappily existed.

THE IMPENDING WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE interest and gravity of the events that are likely to occur in consequence of the unjustifiable aggression of the Emperor Nicholas on the Ottoman Porte, have induced us to dispatch Correspondents to the East of Europe. They have instructions to proceed to Constantinople, and to forward us letters and sketches by the way. Our readers will thus have the advantage of the latest exclusive intelligence from the seat of war, from the pen of an able and experienced writer; accompanied by faithful sketches of scenery and incident from the pencil of one of the most accomplished draughtsmen of the day. We this week commence the series, by the following letter from our Correspondent, written en route for the Danube:—

RANDOM NOTES AND SKETCHES MADE ON THE WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY, 1853.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DRESDEN, July 6.

HAVING readily acceded to your flattering suggestion, that we should seize the occasion of the important political and social movements now going forward, and probably about to arrive very shortly at their solution, in the East, to make an artistic, literary, and philosophical tour through that quarter of the world, my friend S— and myself, after a hasty preparation, and a brief deliberation upon the "order of our going," took our departure on board of the *Baron Ossy*, bound for Antwerp, on Sunday, the 2nd inst.

The Russo-Turkish question was the all-engrossing subject of discourse and speculation amongst the few knots of passengers who had already got into conversation when we took our place on board the *Baron Ossy*, and was discussed with more energy and interest than political questions generally are amongst a miscellaneous assemblage accidentally thrown together in course of travel. And, indeed, it was no merely political question that was now before us. It was not a question between the Emperor Nicholas and the Sultan, or between the likings or dislikings of his Imperial Majesty for one Turkish Minister or another; not a question of Russian aggrandisement, at the expense of the balance of Europe (a balance which, like that of the tight rope dancer, is so laboriously kept, and so constantly in risk); not a mere question between Christian and Turk; not, in fine, a question either of a religious or a political contest; but it was all these combined; and, in addition, the still more momentous question, whether Europe should consent to allow the question of peace or war to remain longer at the caprice of an individual irresponsible power, remotely situated in the far East and North, terrible only by its command of an immense mass of brute force, and having little or nothing in common with the sympathies which influence the more enlightened peoples of Central and Western Europe. It was plain to see, in the face of many who were assembled on the deck of the *Baron Ossy* this day, how interests were vitally paralysed by the continuance of this unseemly state of things; how many industrial and commercial engagements—in timber, in wool, in corn, in iron, in a thousand other matters of trade, all employing and feeding industry—were imperilled or suspended, till the halfpenny which was tossing and twirling in the air should come down head or tail—for peace or war, all according to the divine will of the Czar; and it seemed to be resolved amongst them that war itself would be better than a longer continuance of so anomalous a state of suspense.

A great deal of learned discussion also took place as to what would be the actual state of affairs, what the necessary result, supposing the Russians to have already crossed the Pruth, and entered Moldavia. Was it a *casus belli*; and, if so, what was a *casus belli*; and then of the declaration of war, and who was to make it; and, if a war, would it be a general war; and, supposing not *per se* and of necessity a general war, would it become a general war by the interference of other powers in defence of the Turkish territory; or at least a war so far as the powers so interfering were concerned? These and a thousand other similar questions were considered in various lights as we paddled our way through the Pool; but none of them were decided when the pilot parted from us at Gravesend, and left the disquisitionists, as it may be said, "at sea."

The *Baron Ossy* being a favourite vessel, and her obliging commander (Captain Jackson) a favourite also, the deck and cabins were crowded almost to excess; so much so, that when dinner time came only half the passengers could be supplied at a time, and S— and I were amongst the number of those who waited for the second "spread." It must be confessed we were wrong, and came off second best, and thus at starting from dear old England, whilst yet within her territory, we discovered that we had bidden farewell to her beef and mutton for a season. English charges, however, were made for Belgian fare, cooked *à la Anglaise*, three shillings a head for dinner, three shillings for half a pint of sherry (though duty free), two shillings for breakfast, fare, twenty-four shillings, with two shillings and sixpence a head for steward's fees. An old officer on board, whose hair was grizzled with nearly fifty years' service, remarked upon this item, that the good-natured functionary, in whose name it was claimed, was better paid than a general officer. The passage being a smooth one, many of the passengers slept on mattresses on deck rather than brave the fumes of the engines below. Thus made up for the night, we might have enjoyed repose till five or six in the morning, if left to ourselves; but the regulations of the ship did not allow it (there is always a certain amount of tyranny on ship-board even in passenger vessels). At two o'clock we were roused by sundry rough looking sailors in wooden shoes, who commenced washing decks; and we had to dodge out of their way for about an hour whilst they amused themselves at this work; and then to enjoy a promenade on damp boards till breakfast time. I really think this comfortless operation might have been deferred till after our arrival at Antwerp, which took place at about seven o'clock.

At Antwerp, as usual here, the officials, both those of the Customs and of the police, were all smiles and civility, as if they were really glad to see us; and which, in truth, I believe to be the case, it being an understanding at head-quarters that travellers are to be encouraged at this port, inasmuch as they are a considerable source of revenue to the town and railway interests. However this may be, the whole bearing of the Antwerp *douaniers* presented a striking contrast to that of our Custom-house officers towards the travellers landing on our shores. And yet Englishmen permit themselves to be continually finding fault with the treatment they receive abroad, forgetting what is meted out to strangers on their side of the Channel.

After performing a brief toilette, and snatching a hasty refreshment at the Hotel St. Antoine—one of the finest and best regulated in Europe—we took a rapid survey of the interesting architectural features and pictorial treasures with which this town abounds, and with which on former occasions we had become well acquainted. The view from our hotel door across the little *Parc*, with the bronze statue of Rubens in the centre, and the magnificent Cathedral towering up beyond, was a picture worth all the journey to Antwerp to behold.

There was rather a crush of folk at the railway-station, including two thirds of the *Baron Ossy* passengers, all bound for Cologne; and as there was only one paying-place, the process of obtaining tickets, and then seeing to the weighing of luggage, and paying for the same, became a trial of patience, which, like the deck-swabbing at two a.m., might

have been spared by the exercise of a little forethought on the part of the authorities.

Our *condukteur*, as he walked along his footboard, looking in the carriage windows to examine the tickets, was the very picture of politeness and perfect felicity. He announced that he should quit our *convoi* at Malines, but that his place would be taken by a *compère*, to whom he would recommend our carriage to be reserved for us all the way to Yverly, where a change of administration would take place; and he kept his word. Arrived at Malines we lost him, after another announcement of the occasion of his parting, and a most gracious bow and "bon voyage!" This is a trifling incident, hardly worth recording, perhaps, except for the novelty of the impressions it must have created upon some of our travelling companions who had never "railed" it out of England. Imagine the guard of the Great Western, or North-Western, or of any other railway to any other point of the compass out of London, wishing one "bon voyage," or even unbending from his official rigidity to recognise one's bare existence.

At Malines, we caught a glimpse of the stately square tower of the Cathedral, from which the tricolour flag floated. We remarked, also, that the railway engines, instead of being called "Vulcan," "Ajax," or "Spitfire," or other mythological or terror-inspiring names, are denominated after historical personages to whom interesting associations attach—as Pierre l'Ermite, Pierre le Bon, Saint Hubert, &c. Further on, when on the German line, we found the names also for the most part those of distinguished personages or of cities; and amongst the latter our good city of "Manchester."

The train kept very good time all the way; but there was a little shaking and swinging to and fro occasionally, particularly between Türlmont and Liege, which might have been alarming, but that the ground is so flat that any serious accident would be almost impossible. In truth, the journey up to this point, was uninteresting enough, except occasionally where a village or some old château occurred to relieve the monotony of the prospect. The ground being throughout the northern and western provinces almost as flat as a table, the engineer, in constructing his railway, had little else to do than to lay down the rails upon the surface as he found it, carrying his line through fields of corn, beans, cabbages, &c.; which, accordingly, fill up the view on either side of the line. But the case is different when we approach Liege, and enter the Valley of the Vesdre. Now, throughout his course to Aix-la-Chapelle, the engineer had to contend against difficulties which must have tried the highest resources of his skill, and the greatest lengths of his patience and powers of endurance. Here we enter a wild rocky district, the face of which is hewn by the hand of time and the accidents of nature into abrupt gorges and mountain piles, so capriciously interlarded, that there was no other means of getting through them than by successively cutting, embanking, and tunnelling, and, in some places, erecting viaducts of considerable length. There are upwards of twenty tunnels between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, measuring 630, 212, 160, and down to 20 metres in length. Of the bridges and viaducts, that of the Val du Benoit, across the Meuse, on leaving Liege—that at Dolheim, having 21 arches, 60 feet high—and that of Guele, near Aix-la-Chapelle, standing 140 feet above the level of the valley—are works of engineering skill worthy of old Rome.

The railroads in the Prussian territory appear to be of a superior class to those in Belgium—better appointed, and the carriages more steady when in motion. A curious contrivance is adopted for the purpose of relieving the approach of a train, with a view to the prevention of accidents. As the engine passes each station, it touches some machinery in connection with the telegraph, which forthwith sets to work the clappers of sundry iron bells, affixed not only at the station itself, but at the next station also, and at every intermediate point (and they are numerous) where a road crosses the line. It should be added that trains are stationed all the way along the road, and wooden huts built for their accommodation at distances of about a mile. In short, every precaution seems to be taken to prevent accidents.

The day's journey closed at Cologne, where a safe arrival was effected at half-past six p.m. This is such well-beaten ground that I will say nothing further about it than that the Cathedral is progressing towards completion; some very extensive additions having been made since last I saw it; and that it is expected that the interior will be completed by next year, or the year after.

The journey from Cologne (or rather from Deutz, on the other side of the river) to Dresden, a distance of 450 miles, is performed in about eighteen hours. Starting at six yesterday morning, we arrived at our present resting place at a little past midnight. The first part of the road was extremely uninteresting: flat, featureless, and teeming with dust, which nearly smothered us. This was the case until we came to Bielefeld—the centre of the Westphalian linen-trade (a distance of 29 German miles)—which is rather picturesquely situated amid a low range of hills; the strange old Castle of Sparenberg overhanging it. At length Minden was reached at a quarter past one o'clock; and the weary travellers (those at least, who had not amused themselves by breakfasting at five in the morning) devoured their first meal for the day. And tough work we had of it! I did not think it was in steak of beef to be so obdurate. However, the excitement of changing carriages (we have entered the Hanoverian line) and *receiving* passengers, made us forget our hunger; and we sped on, secretly threatening to "write to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" about it, and looking forward with tenacious hope, to what Leipzig or Dresden might afford.

I am sure you will not wish me to give you a detailed account of the streets and sights of the pretty little capital of the Saxon kingdom; and if you did expect it, I could not gratify your wish, as I am not a sight-seer, in the professional sense—prepared to take things as they come, and make the most of them. For a list of matters "worthy of the stranger's attention" here, I refer your readers to "Murray's Handbook," or "Bradshaw's Handbook," where they will find them all cut and dry. For myself, whilst S—sallied forth sketching, I contented myself with lounging about the streets and the beautiful gardens which abound in this happy-looking town, admiring the quaint but somewhat heavy architecture (all of stone) of the former, and the thick foliage and blooming flowers perfuming the whole atmosphere in the latter. I also lingered for awhile on the Brühl Terrace, which skirts the river, and is approached by a fine broad flight of steps, near the foot of the old bridge, on the left bank. This terrace was formed after the destruction of the palace of the Minister of that name in the Seven Years' War, and leads to the gardens already mentioned.

On our way through the town we came across a very handsome temple, which had been temporarily erected across the roadway in the Alte Markt, in front of the Rath Haus, in honour of the arrival of the Princess Caroline of Wassa to espouse the Prince Albert of Saxony. The arrival of her Royal Highness took place on the 18th ult., and the marriage on the 20th; and the town, we were told, had been brilliantly decorated and illuminated on the occasion. S— took a sketch of the Triumphal Arch already alluded to; which, it will be seen, was very tasteful in design; the central tower, supported on four pillars, surmounted by figures of Virtue, Plenty, &c.; and these profusely decorated with wreaths and festoons of flowers, devices in coloured lamps, &c.

There are two bridges over the river, the current of which is here very rapid; and, in winter time, the passage is sometimes choked up with floating ice. Both structures are, therefore, of great strength. A singular police regulation applies to foot passengers passing over them—namely, that they are always to keep to the right; so that there are two continuous streams—one going to the south, on the lower footway; the

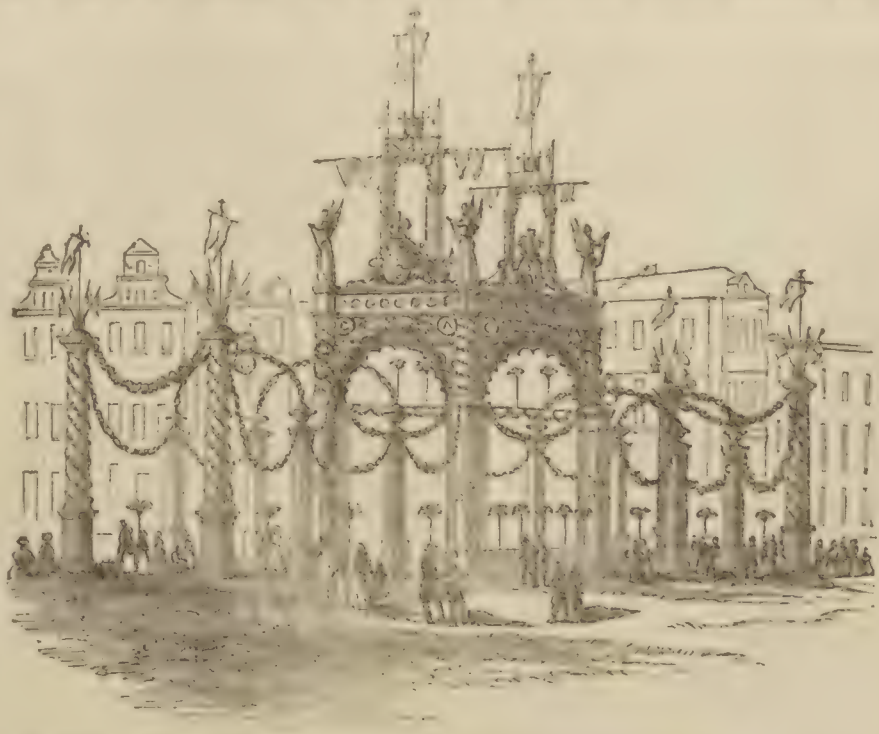
other going to the north, on the upper. There is, consequently, no such thing as meeting friend or foe.

As a specimen of a style of street architecture, S— sends a sketch of one of the numerous bay-windows—some square, some round, which occur in various parts of the town, and which have a picturesque and pleasing effect.



BAY WINDOW AT DRESDEN.

The only exception I made to my rule against sight-seeing was in the case of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, the celebrated "Dresden Gallery," so rich in works of art of every school, but so to an unrivalled degree in Dutch and Flemish art. S—, who accompanied me, made a sketch of the exterior of the building. The gallery is on the second floor, and is approached by a double flight of steps. On entering the portal we came at once upon the first room devoted to the pictures—those of the French school being hung in this apartment; but it is not my intention to say anything of the pictures at present. The principal point I had in view to consider was, the adaptation of the building to the purposes of a picture gallery—a subject in which you are all much interested at home at the present moment. And upon this point, I must confess, that I was grievously disappointed. The Dresden Gallery in its architectural arrangement, but particularly as regards the admission and distribution of light, being, to speak the simple truth, as bad as can possibly be conceived—as bad as Marlborough-house—as bad as Hampton Court (though on a larger scale), and infinitely worse than the much-abused National Gallery. The reason of this is that the light is admitted from windows in the walls, instead of from the roof; which windows are between twenty and thirty feet high, and are rudely closed half-way up from the bottom, by means of mattresses and matting. The quantity of light thus admitted is not sufficient for the size of the room; the upper parts of the lofty walls can scarcely be said to be lighted at all; whilst the lower parts near the windows are, perhaps, too much so. The light, whatever be the quantity admitted, is not diffused, and falls harshly upon the objects nearest the windows; and often upon all in a bad direction. But the most serious objection is in respect of pictures hung up in the piers between windows, which there, as it were between two fires, are



TRIUMPHAL ARCH ERECTED AT DRESDEN, IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCESS CAROLINE OF WASSA.

absolutely invisible. The smaller pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools are hung upon screens between the windows, and upon the whole are seen to very fair advantage.

We now shut up our note and sketch books for the present, as we are off in a few minutes for Vienna, on our way to Constantinople.

AMERICA IN LESS THAN FOUR DAYS.—We are enabled to announce that, by a new and much-improved construction of vessels, it will be perfectly practicable to accomplish the voyage between the United States and the United Kingdom in considerably less than four days; in fact, in about three and a-half—the ports connecting the Old and New Worlds being Halifax and Galway. This is no speculative statement. It is founded on experiments which have already been made to test the sailing capabilities of vessels constructed on the new principle. With the submarine telegraph which is about to be laid down between Halifax and Galway, and the passage of vessels in three days and a half across the Atlantic, America and Great Britain will virtually become one colossal country, inhabited and governed by the Saxon race.—*Avertiser*. [This appears a veritable Yankeeism!]

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RUGBIENSIS.—We do not remember the inventor, though the position is familiar to us. R. H.—1. Of your Problems, the first can be solved in two ways, and the other is much too easy. 2. The "collection" spoken of refers to our own series. J. H.—Birkenhead.—If it is his move, he may, of course, give check; and persist in perpetually checking, if he have the opportunity, and thus make a drawn game. THE KNIGHT OF IVANHOE.—Try the *Washington* Game. This answers your question. 6. The "Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bell, of Cornhill, London. You may obtain the same, also, for double chess, London, in the same way. ARNOLD.—The issue or acceptance of a challenge by Mr. Harrowood is a matter of course. If he have respectable supporters, depend upon it his proposal to play will be readily met. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 492, by Agnes, R. D., L. L. D., O. P., Mr. Jellyby, R. W. H., P. Vena, R. F., of Woolwich, El Allyn, Hollandia, Sigma, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Rugbiensis, D. D., Ernest, P. T. M., M. P., Moniensis, Sigma, Rabbi, Philip, Glorioso, Eulius, A. S., Omega, Pigma, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 490.

(In four moves.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q R to K B 7th (dis ch) | R to K 4th |
| 2. K R to K R 6th | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 3. K R to K B 6th | R moves |
| 4. K R moves (dis ch and Mate) | |

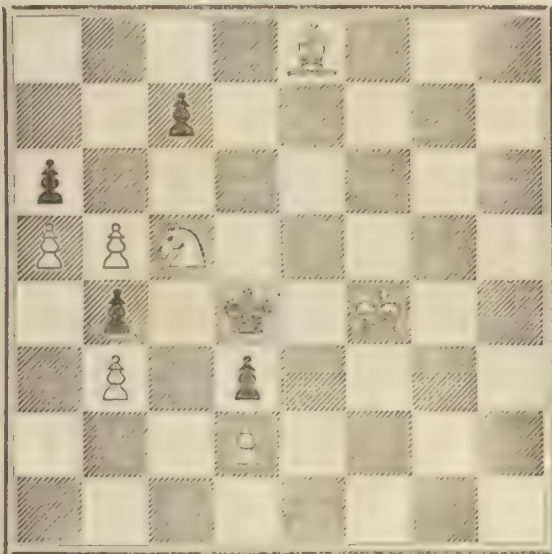
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 491.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K 2nd (ch) | K takes P | 3. K to K B 6th | P moves |
| 2. Kt to Kt sq | K moves | 4. Kt Mate. | |

PROBLEM NO. 493.

This very elegant and very difficult little stratagem is the invention of R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 883.—By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White: K at his R sq, Q at her R 3rd, R at K Kt 6th, B at K B sq and Q 4th, P at K R 5th.
Black: K at his B 4th, R at Q B sq and Q B 5th, B at K B 6th, Kt at Q 5th; P's at K Kt 5th, K B 7th, and K 5th.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

NEW LONDON DEPOT FOR BURTON ALES.

THE neighbourhood of Haydon-square, Minorities, has of late been somewhat prolific in archaeological discoveries, through the disturbance of a very old locality for new occupation. A short time since we had to record the finding of a sepulchral sarcophagus upon this spot; and now we have to chronicle the opening of an extensive Ale Depot; an association which reminds one of the noble dust of Alexander stopping a beer-barrel. In Haydon-square, too, resided, for a time, the illustrious Newton, in a house which has lately been swept away by the hand of improvement; a portion of which has been the completion of a vast depot for the world-renowned ales from the brewery of Messrs. Allsopp and Sons, of Burton-upon-Trent.

The new premises in Haydon-square were formally opened on the 6th inst. They consist of a range of warehouses occupying 20,000 square feet, and provided with certain mechanical appliances of great completeness. Thus, the warehouses are in immediate connection with the system of railways worked by the London and North-Western Company, which not only affords Messrs. Allsopp and Sons an immense advantage in the economy of material and transit, but enables them to bring their ales into the London market in perfect condition.

To give, however, a general idea of the magnitude of the commercial operations which are now carried on in this once-secluded locality, we must begin by stating that a branch of the Blackwall Railway has been laid down from the vicinity of the Minorities station to the building of the Messrs. Allsopp. Some of the large warehouses of the East India Company, in Haydon-square, have been converted to the purpose, while others have been added to them. Messrs. Allsopp's premises, which are in the same building, have an extreme length of 364 feet and an extreme width of 105 feet; and this large space consists mostly of cellars, though a considerable extent of store is on the ground-floor. By the system of intercommunicating railways, to which we have adverted, ale sent from the brewery at Burton on any afternoon is delivered in Haydon-square by seven o'clock on the following morning, the train which conveys it actually entering their premises by the branch line. The massive East India storehouses had to be adapted to the reception of the rails at a level which brought them in on one of the high floors. This work has been admirably managed by Mr. Baker, the engineer.

The waggons are shifted, with a rapidity little less than magical, on moveable platforms; these platforms are lowered, waggons and all, into the cellars, by means of hydraulic cranes, constructed on the principle of Armstrong's patent, and the barrels are rolled away with surprising celerity and precision. Our Artist has pictured upon the next page a portion of the vast cellars, which are already stored with barrels of ale from the brewery at Burton.

AIR, WATER, AND GAS.

AN abundant and continuous supply of fresh air and pure water are essential to the health and well-being of society. However fully the necessity has been understood by those whose duty and profession it has been to study the animal economy, it is only of late years that the attention of Government has been drawn to the subject, and municipal authorities directed to consider such questions as a part of their necessary duties. It required men of heroic natures to do battle against the deadly poison emanating from city graveyards, and the pestilence steaming from our courts and sewers. Private energy, working through the public common sense, has at last been successful; and probably the atmosphere of the metropolis was never at any previous period purer than it is at the present moment; but not until the sewerage is kept out of the Thames can the end hoped for be accomplished.

Notwithstanding the cry of the poor and the indignation of the traders of the middle class, fresh water, which is everywhere abundant, is doled out to consumers in the most niggardly manner, while the suppliers of the article are realising discreditably enormous profit. The condition of the Water Companies of London is such as to be no longer tolerated; and there are good grounds for believing that even in a pecuniary sense the suppliers of water would suffer little, if anything, were they to grant all the public have a right to demand.

A good supply of artificial light is to the moral and social condition of the people what air and water are to their physical health; and it is singular, that the end the most difficult has been the soonest attained. Macaulay, in his History declares, that, with the introduction of gas, highwaymen disappeared from the approaches to the metropolis, being unable to live where such a light existed. It was long the luxury of the wealthy trader; it has now become the necessity and comfort of the poor. While it is not permitted to enter the gorgeous saloons of Belgravia, and only admitted to do service with lacquers in their halls; it has been introduced into sleeping-rooms in Scotland and become general for the purpose of checking even the most delicate friends. In gas, a spirit of healthy com-



VISIT OF THE LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS TO THE WORKS OF THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS COMPANY.

petition has been permitted. With the appearance of every new rival Company, the united voice of the old monopolies cried out about vested rights being in danger, and ruin to the widow and the fatherless who held shares in the Company; yet constantly has the price been reduced, and still the Companies continue to exist and divide respectable profits. This has been accomplished by increased consumption without proportionably increased expenses. If such has been the case with gas, why not with water? The last great gas contest began in 1843. The price then charged varied from 6s. to 7s. per 1000 cubic feet. The consumers called for a reduction, which was denied; the established Companies, having leagued together, openly avowed, that no Company could charge less than 6s. without being ruined. A new company—the Great Central—started into existence with the declaration that 4s. should be their maximum price. The public was startled; and so strong was the disbelief of even members of Parliament, that the promoters withdrew their first measure rather than hazard the preamble of their bill. Still they proceeded, and, after a terrible struggle, obtained their Act. In the meantime they had not been idle; they had procured the sanction of local boards, and absolutely were supplying their customers before their bill received the Royal assent.

The results are astounding. The capital employed in Gas Companies

in London is about £3,500,000. Since 1850 the general price of gas has been reduced to 4s. and 5s. per thousand cubic feet—effecting a saving to the consumers of the metropolitan districts of at least £100,000 per annum. The lesson for monopolists to learn is this—not only have the old Companies been able still to make respectable dividends, but, against their will, have become benefactors to the people; the whole of their profits having arisen from the increased quantity consumed—a fact which ought to lead them to forsake their contracted, antiquated notions, and, by adopting a liberal policy, ensure a continuous prosperity.

We have been led into these remarks by a visit on Saturday last to the works of the Great Central Gas Consumers Company, situated on Bow Common, of which our Artist has engraved a view. They have lately been completed, having a power of production of equal to eight hundred millions of cubic feet of gas per annum, and costing not more than £210,000—one-seventh of which was spent in law. Works of such magnitude, with such power of production, have never before, we believe, been constructed for less than three times the amount. Their street mains are nearly seventy miles in length. Their four gas holders can store nearly two million feet of gas, produced by retorts placed in two rows of arches—the one over the other—each upper arch containing six clay retorts, and the under arch seven of iron, and each

retort producing on the average 8000 cubic feet per day. The fires heating the retorts are but seven inches wide by twenty-eight inches long; which, we understand, is only about one-fourth of the size generally in use. What struck us as being an ingenious and wise expedient for getting rid of one of the abominations generally connected with gas-works was the use made of the offensive coal-tar. Instead of being permitted to accumulate and pollute the air, it was carefully stored in tanks, and introduced into the fire as fuel to heat the retorts. Each section of these retorts occupies a space of 8 feet by 19 feet, and carbonizes from ten to eleven tons of coals, producing about 100,000 feet of gas, per day. We were greatly struck with the massiveness and simplicity of the works. The various processes of manufacture, condensing, purifying, storing, &c. were explained by Mr. Sheriff Croll, the engineer, on Saturday, to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, several members of Parliament, and a considerable number of merchants and others connected with the City. They were accompanied by Mr. Dakin, the Chairman; Mr. Gabriel, the Deputy-Chairman; and the other Directors and officers of the Company; and also by Mr. Pearson, the City Solicitor. After viewing the works, the company visited Mr. Sheriff Croll's alum manufactory; and, in the evening dined at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall.



ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE STORES, HAYDON-SQUARE, MINORIES.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

ARTHUR NAPOLEON, THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST.

THIS interesting boy prodigy, whose performances have been one of the wonders of the present musical season, is a native of Oporto, in which city he was born on the 6th September, 1844; he has not, therefore, yet completed his ninth year. He is the second of a family of six children, and has recently lost a younger sister, who was almost his equal in musical talent. At the age of three years, he evinced a strong passion for music. His father taught him his notes, the treble and bass clefs; and he rapidly imbibed the rudiments of the art. Before he had reached the age of five years, he had appeared in public at the Philharmonic Society of Oporto. At the age of six years his father took him to Lisbon, where he played before the Court; soon after which he was made an honorary member of the Philharmonic Societies of Lisbon and Oporto. In 1852 he was taken to Paris, where he played before the



ARTHUR NAPOLEON, THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST.—FROM A DAGUERRÉOTYPE BY MAYALL.

Court, and was honoured with the notice of their Imperial Majesties; and the little Arthur's success is recorded in the most eulogistic terms by Hector Berlioz, in the *Journal des Débats*.

Arthur Napoleon is of a slight, slender frame; but he has a fine intelligent countenance. His taste and facility in musical composition are highly promising of future excellence. At his piano he is a maestro; away from it, a playful, happy child. He possesses great animal spirits, but can easily be brought to concentrate his ideas on any given subject. He will amuse himself for hours, when left alone, in composing imaginary operas with chairs and sofa pillows, for his company, and himself the conductor and orchestra. He does not study, he only plays at music. It has been said by a French critic, that "he must have brought from heaven the secrets of musical science, for he has not lived long enough to learn



THE ST. JAMES'S COMMUNION-PLATE.

them." In truth, no teaching could give the taste, feeling, and expression which he imparts to Thalberg, Prudent, Hartz, Ascher, and a crowd of other composers, who may come under the magic touch of his little fingers. His execution is natural and artistic. The instrument obeys him. He passes over the most difficult passages gracefully; and he interprets the great masters not only with unerring precision, but with wonderful richness of tone, charm of expression, and warmth of sentiment.

THE ST. JAMES'S COMMUNION PLATE.

THE Communion Plate of St. James's, Westminster, which presents some remarkably fine specimens of working in metal, consists of nine sacred vessels, silver-gilt: one large flagon, 18 inches in height, and two smaller flagons; four chalices, each 11 inches high; four patens and one large paten; and a large alms-basin, 23 inches in diameter, representing the Last Supper; and on the rim with medallions of the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Crucifixion, and Resurrection. It is supposed to have been the work of an Italian artist. A knife; a richly-chased spoon of foreign workmanship; an alms-box; and two candlesticks, each bearing three branches, complete this superb service.

The beauty of the chasing and elegance of style of the enrichment adopted—flowers, cherubim, sacred symbols, as vine-grapes and wheat-ears—were greatly impaired, owing to encrustations of rust from neglect. The present Churchwardens, Mr. Frederick Crane and Mr. Frederick Sasse, with the zeal that has marked their tenure of office, entrusted it to the care of Mr. George M. Young, silversmith, of 51, Princes-street,

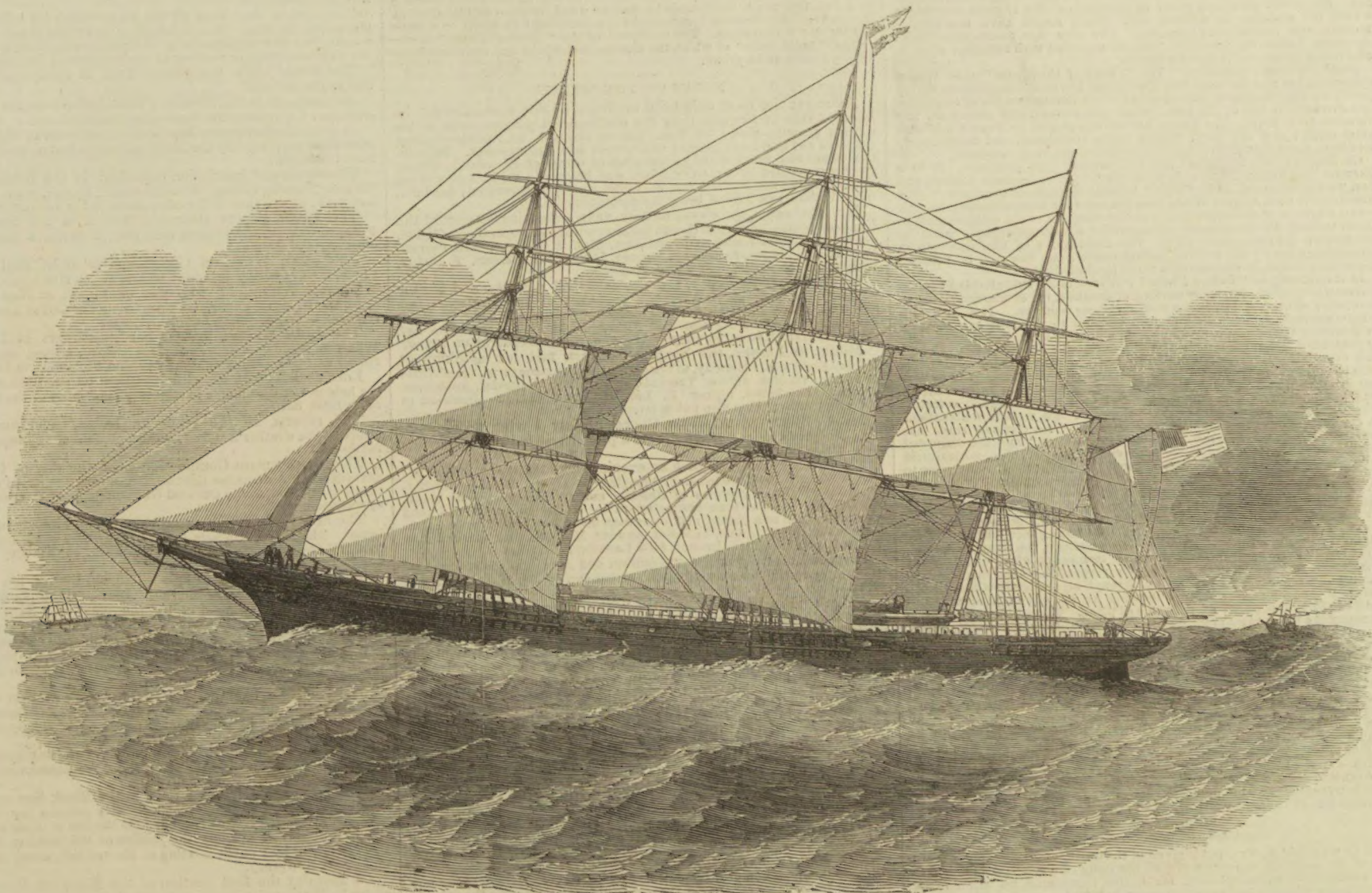
Leicester-square, who has restored all the original brilliancy, distinctness, and finish, with such success, that we much doubt whether the plate, when it issued from the maker's in a less advanced stage of art, could have worn such a beautiful appearance as it now presents.

John Evelyn, under the date of December 7, 1684, says, in his Memoirs, that he went to see "the most noble Plate given to the new Church at St. James's, by Sir R. Geere, to the value, as was said, of £200." (Vol. I., p. 577. Ed. Bray, 1899.)

No note is added by Evelyn's editor; some particulars of the donor may, therefore, prove acceptable:—He was the second son of Hugh Gayre, of Cornish descent, and Joan, daughter of Thomas Forres, of Plymouth. On the death of his brother John, he came into possession of the manor of Stoke Pogis, Bucks, in 1657; and, at the coronation of King Charles II., was created Knight of the Bath. He died June 14 1702 (Add. MS., 5732). His first wife was Christian, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury. He was a zealous partisan of the Stuarts; and, on one occasion, refused permission to William III., who waited at the gates, to visit his mansion at Stoke Pogis (Lipscombe's "Bucks," IV. p. 554). The arms which he bore were (Harl. MS., 1476, f. 82) "Ermine, a fleur-de-lis sable, on a chief of the second a mullet or Crest: A lion rampant sable, holding a tilting-spear or, pointed azure.

THE "SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS."

THIS celebrated American clipper ship arrived in the Mersey on the 2nd inst., from New York, having made the run in a shorter time than was ever previously accomplished by a sailing ship. She came with an



"THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS" AMERICAN CLIPPER.

extraordinary reputation; having been reported in the New York journals as "one of a glorious fleet of a thousand sail" voluntarily engaged in making observations for the wind and current charts; and, taking them for her guide, she made the run in 103 days from New York to San Francisco, both crossing the equator in the Pacific and arriving in port on the day predicted.

She made her last voyage from Honolulu to New York, having a full cargo of oil on board, in eighty-two days; and, during it, displayed the highest rate of speed ever attained by any vessel on the ocean. Within ten consecutive days, commencing March 11, she ran as follows—332, 312, 284, 207, 245, 396, 311, 430, 360, and 267 miles: whole distance in ten days, 3144 miles; making an average of 314 miles a day; and this being short-handed, and with foretop-mast and jury-topgallant-mast disabled.

We have not space further to detail her performances. Among the results—in twenty-two days, with the winds alone as a propelling power, and but half manned, the *Sovereign of the Seas* accomplished the enormous run of 6,245 miles (one-fourth the distance round the earth), and making the daily average of 283 statute miles and 9-10ths (288.9).

During her recent run from New York, from her position on the Grand Banks on the 26th ult., in lat. 46 20, lon. 50 10, she was 135 hours sailing thence to Cape Clear—a distance of 1668 miles; being an average of 296 miles per day, or 12.73 knots per hour.

The *Sovereign of the Seas* was built by Mr. M. Kay, of Boston, the builder of the celebrated clipper *Flying Cloud*, and was named after the renowned ship built at Woolwich Dockyard in 1637, of which there is a fine model at Somerset-house. Her tonnage corresponded with the year: she was the first vessel built with "flush decks," and the largest up to that period belonging to the English navy. Her keel measured 187 ft. 9 in.; her main breadth of beam was 48 ft. 4 in.; and she had three decks, a poop, and topgallant fore-castle. She was pierced for 126 guns.

The dimensions of the *Sovereign of the Seas* are:—Length of keel, 245 feet; between perpendiculars on deck, 258 feet; over all from the knight heads to the tail-sail, 265 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 44 feet; breadth at the gunwales, 42 feet; depth, including 3 feet between decks, 23½ feet. Registered capacity, 2421 tons. Her rise of floor at 11 feet from the centre of the keel is 20 inches; she has concave water lines, but her outline on the rail is convex. She has longer and sharper ends than those of any ship or ocean steamer in the world. Her stern is semicircular in outline, and very snug, and her sheer is carried boldly forward, imparting grace and lightness to the bows. Such is the harmony of her proportions, that, viewed at two or three hundred yards distance, she does not appear to be larger than many full modelled vessels of a thousand tons. Her frame, all her hooks and pointers, and nearly all her knees, are of selected seasoned white oak; and her deep frames, ceiling, and flanking, are of hard southern pine. She is strongly bolted with copper, and is, as a whole, the most substantially built vessel that has yet been produced in America.

All her accommodations are on the upper deck, leaving the hold entirely clear for the storage of cargo. She has two spacious cabins built into a half-poop deck; a large house abaft the foremast for part of her crew; the galley, and other purposes; and a full top-gallant fore-castle; the space under which is also fitted for the accommodation of her crew.

Her masts and yards are very stout, and strongly secured. The lower masts, commencing with the fore, are 89, 93, and 82 feet long; and her lower yards, 80, 90, and 70 feet square; the topsail yards, 63, 70, and 56 feet, and the others in proportion; and she spreads about 12,000 yards of canvas in a single suit. Her bow terminates with the figure of a sea-god, half man and half fish, with a conch-shell raised to his mouth, as if blowing it.

Mr. M. Kay, the builder of the *Sovereign of the Seas*, is the son of Scottish parents from Perthshire, and was born in Nova Scotia.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The revival of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," on Thursday night, filled the house, but by no means satisfied the amateurs in point of execution. Of Mdme. Castellan, Signori Tamberlik, Polini, Tagliacchi, and Herr Formes, who resumed their parts of *Zerlina*, *Don Ottavio*, *Masetto*, *Il Commendatore*, and *Leporello*, it is unnecessary to state that they were quite up to the mark; but the new *Donna Anna* (Signora Medori) the *Donna Elvira* (Madame Bosio), and the *Don Giovanni* (Signor Belletti) were so inadequate, or imperfect, that the effect of the *ensemble* was seriously deteriorated. An apology was made for Madame Bosio, on the ground of indisposition; her voice, nevertheless, seemed to be in good order; but she did not know her text, and the music is not perhaps adapted to her style. Medori strained her organ, which was unusually tremulous and uncertain in intonation; and Belletti's face, figure, and acting are totally unfit for the libertine *Don*—artistic as his singing was at times.

ST. JAMES'S.—GERMAN PLAYS.

Novelty has now become a feature in the productions of the German Company. On Saturday a slight piece by Wolf, entitled "Preciosa," taken from a tale of Cervantes, and identical in story with the opera of the "Bohemian Girl," was performed for the first time in England. Its chief merit consists in the opportunity which it affords Fraulein Fahr, who begins to justify fully the favourable opinion we have expressed of her. Elegant in style, and sweet in her accents, the rhymed couplets in which the dialogue is written, and which might have rendered it monotonous, proved very pleasing. The play was accompanied with music by Weber, but the latter was not executed with sufficient effect to add to the interest of the performance.

Dienhardtstein's version of "The Taming of the Shrew" (*Die Wider-spänstige*) has also succeeded in illustrating Devrient's comic forte, and in justifying his theatrical *soubriquet* as the Charles Kemble of Germany. His *Petruchio* is full of the true, jovial vein, exceedingly animated, and vigorous to a fault. The Shrew herself was played by Frau Stolte with great spirit; and the play, though badly translated, and injudiciously modified, proved, owing to their united exertions, very successful.

On Monday, an important five-act comedy was produced. It is a German translation from a Spanish play, by Don Augusto Moreto, and has, we are informed, been "highly popular throughout Germany." The translator is Carl August West, who has done his work elegantly enough—and elegance in this court-play was the chief aim of the original author. It is, indeed, an instance of the sacrifices almost universally made by the modern drama to mere style. The distinctions of character are in consequence nearly left without salient points; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to discriminate them by their diction.

In the comedy of "Donna Diana" (for such is the title of this Spanish-German play) there is literally nothing of situation, nor of characterization; it consists entirely of sentiment and vivacious repartee. It is, in fact, a long conversation-play; the dialogue, even up to the fifth act, scarcely culminating to the required climax. The heroine is worked up to a state approaching frenzy, and we momentarily expect the solution; but the curtain obstinately refuses to fall, and we have to endure still fresh conversational groups as the lady's mind is definitively declared. An actress less intelligent and finished than Frau Stolte would have sunk under so long and tortuous a development; and there are few English actresses who have had experience of such elaborate and minute delineations as compose the entire part of *Donna Diana*. The German stage has several—such as the *Princess Eboli* in "Don Carlos," and the discarded mistress in "Enlila Galotti"—apparently interminable portraiture which try the patience of an audience and the strength of a performer to the utmost. *Donna Diana*, the hereditary Princess of Barcelona, is distinguished by her pride. She has three suitors—two of them proceed in the usual fashion of wooing, and are repulsed. *Don Cesar*, Prince of Urgel (Herr Emil Devrient), at the instance of *Perin*, her Secretary (Herr Desclair), adopts a different plan, and by treating her with alternate blandishments and disdain, tames, before marriage, the haughty woman who else would have been a decided remnant afterwards. Both Devrient and *Perin* were capital in their respective parts—the first preserving the manners of a gentleman, through all the trials which he imposes on the lady; and the latter showing an alacrity in motion significant of the body in all the pride of place. There is, however, little to repay the German student in such a performance; and we more gladly turn to that of Schiller's masterpiece, his "Wilhelm Tell," on Wednesday. Than the performance of this great drama in England, nothing could be more instructive. It stands in contrast to the English play on the same subject; in the absence of all theatricality, and the entire disregard of the dramatic element. The pure nationality of the theme, and the simplicity of the treatment, are its distinguishing characteristics. Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* is no vulgar stage hero, no hero at all in the stage sense, but merely one of a natural group of Swiss peasantry suffering wrong from foreign oppression. He is marked out from the group simply by standing apart, and having an independent sphere of action. At the famous assembly of patriots on the Rütli, he is not present; his place is at home, his affections are centred in his wife and child. All the cantons are in commotion, but *Tell* is tranquil, bent on domestic duties. His wife is uneasy, and even accuses him of belonging to the league; but he replies:—

Ich war nicht mit dabei; doch wenn's ich mich
Dem Lande nicht entsähen, wenn es ruft.

Nor do we doubt it, for proof is given of the courage of the man in every act of his daily life, in every word of his daily conversation. He makes no ostentatious apostrophes to his native mountains, no enthusiastic appeals for liberty; but we recognise an habitual energy and hardihood which, in the hour of trial, will be equal to its work. That hour comes—its claims are met, and our expectations fully justified. Devrient threw himself into the character with a simple force

that was quite charming, and perfectly in harmony with the purpose of the author. The spirit of the work, indeed, appeared to be thoroughly understood by all the actors in it. In this way, the scene on the Rütli, with its various orations, was sedately and yet effectively realised—or rather was effective because only realised, and not exaggerated by any attempt at stage portraiture. The part of *Gessler* was sternly outlined by Devrient; and the two principal female characters—*Hedwig*, *Tell's* wife, and *Bertha*, the affianced of *Ludens*—were both finely impersonated by Frau Stolte and Fraulein Fahr. The acting of all, indeed, commanded the applause of a judicious audience. Her Majesty was present, and diligently compared the performance with the book.

STRAND.

"Sambo Dampalus, King of Timbuctoo by Act of Parliament," was produced here on Monday—a clever operatic burlesque of Byron's "Sardanapalus," the monarch being performed by Miss Rebecca Isaacs, who, both in its gaiety and gravity, was equal to the numerous requisitions of the part. The piece has been carefully mounted; scenery and costumes being as brilliant as could be expected; the musical arrangements are excellent; and the production has already proved very attractive.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Under the direction of Spohr, the sixth and final concert was given at Exeter-hall, on the 8th inst. The scheme was opened with a dramatic overture "Genevieve," by Charles Horsley, the clever composer of the oratorios "David" and "Joseph." This was followed by Spohr's stringed Quartet, Op. 121, played to perfection by Cooper, Hennen, Goffrie, and Piatti: the attraction of this quartet, in addition to the execution, was the novelty of the orchestral accompaniments—an innovation which may pave the way for much fine Chamber Music to reach the largest concert arena. The next instrumental item of note was Spohr's metaphysically-conceived and mathematically proportioned Symphony, the intent of which was to depict—according to the programme—the antagonism in the mind of a man of the "earth early," and in his more elevated state—an orchestral conflict between two separate sets of players, to afford a notion of "earthliness and godliness." This work was first given by the Old Philharmonic Society, in 1842, under Moscheles' baton; but it may be doubted whether the gifted Spohr has been enabled to be more clear in the development of his intentions, than he was when he essayed to describe "sound" before its creation by sound. The great practical mistake in the symphony is, that the exponents of the evil passions had decidedly the most captivating music; and the victory claimed by the programme for the moral exponents was, consequently, an anti-climax. The effect of the symphony was, however, dull and dreary; and when Beethoven's Symphony in D was heard, the hearers were indeed in elysium, although the books of the evening did not assure them of the fact—intellect and instinct at once grasping the really sublime and beautiful, as contradistinguished from dry dreaminess and uninspired science. Beethoven's "Fidelio" and Spohr's "Bergerst" overtures, are both gems in their way, and were admirably rendered. M. Lavigne indulged the auditory with an obocoe solo; and Mdle. Clauss and Miss Arabella Goddard had a pianoforte "Duet" in the well known "Preciosa" duet, jointly composed by Mendelssohn and Moscheles. In the pianoforte performances of these two young pianists could be recognised—in the Bohemian the highest order of intellect and poetry; in the other, wonderful mechanism, but little sentiment and fancy. Mdle. Bury and Herr Reichart were the vocalists. It is intimated that the third season of the New Society will be in a new music-hall. It was a great mistake on the part of the direction this year to go to Germany for Spohr and Lindpaintner to wield the baton, whilst Molique and Benedict—who are infinitely better qualified to direct large orchestral masses—are in London.

FAREWELL CONCERT OF M. JULLEN.

The Napoleon of promenade concerts, the hero of a hundred "bal masqués," took a graceful farewell of the "shilling million"—first on Monday, in a monster programme; and finally, on Tuesday, in a bal masqué; the theatre on both nights being crammed to suffocation. Next week the great Julien will be on the bosom of the "briny," and the Atlantic will bear him in the *Baltic* steamer to New York, with Mdle. Anna Zer, and a band of picked instrumentalists. This expedition will be no doubt eminently successful in America; and will, with the aid of local military bands, make as much noise as M. Julien's programmes have made in this country. To state that the instrumentalists at these "testimonial" demonstrations, gave their gratuitous services, and that Madame Castellan, Madame Doria, Miss Dolby, Tamberlik, Sims Reeves, and Formes afforded their aid, will suffice to prove that M. Julien, in addition to his unquestionable popularity, has won the esteem of his professional brethren. Our objections to the mixed system of the "sublime and the ridiculous," in M. Julien's promenade entertainments, have been frequently stated in these columns; but that his lively concerts have made the general masses better acquainted with instruments and instrumentation, there can be no doubt. It is, however, with great pleasure we learn that the cessation of the Julien dynasty at Drury-lane will bring about the establishment of a really English Opera-house, the absence of which is a national disgrace.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The eighth and concluding concert of the ninth season took place at Willis's Rooms last Tuesday, under Mr. Ella's direction. The programme included Spohr's Sestet in C for two violins (Signor Bazzini and Herr Goffrie); two violas (Mr. Henry Blagrove and Mr. Webb); and two violoncellos (Signor Piatti and Herr Lutgen); Beethoven's pianoforte Sonata in D, Op. 10, played by Charles Halle; as well as Chopin's Polonaise in A flat, Op. 58; a violin solo by Bazzini; and Beethoven's Quartet in D, Op. 10. The director has brought his campaign as usual to a most honourable termination. The existence of the "Musical Union" is one of the "great facts" of which the musical metropolis and amateurs have ample reason to be proud.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Amongst the most delightful matinees of the season, must be recorded that of Madame Oury the distinguished pianiste, who, in the elegant drawing-rooms of Mrs. Robert Holland, 63, Portland-place, gathered her numerous patrons and friends last Friday week. In addition to her own magnificent performance of works of all schools, Mdme. Oury was assisted by Mr. Oury, Piatti, and Bottesini; Mdle. Agnes Bury, Mdme. and Signor F. Lablache, M. Léfort, and Signor Gardoni; Benedict, Vera, Biletta, and Frelon being the accompanists.

Mr. Aphomas, the clever harpist, gave a morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the 8th inst.; with the co-operation of Mdle. Jenny Baur, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, Mrs. A. Stone, Mdme. Ferrari, Mrs. Wokie, Messrs. Salaman, Blagrove, Hausmann, Ferrari, F. Bodda, Richardson, M. Léfort, and Signor Guglielmi.

Mdme. Emma Staudach, the accomplished pianiste, and Signor Fuzzini, the eminent violinist, had a *matinée*, at Willis's Rooms, last Saturday, assisted by Piatti, Puzzi, Bottesini, Biletta, Sprenger, Gardoni, Léfort, Mdme. Clara Novello, and Mdme. Viardot. On the same day Signor Muratori, an accompanist, had a concert at Ashburnham House.

Mdme. de Lozano, the Spanish vocalist, met her admirers at Willis's Rooms, last Monday, at her annual morning concerts; the abilities of Mdme. Viardot, Mdme. Taccani Tassa, Piatti, Bottesini, Aphomas, Regondi, Guglielmi, Signor F. Lablache, and Master Mascheck (a juvenile pianist) being also put in requisition.

Mr. C. Salaman's Amateur Choral Society having terminated, the members have presented him with a pair of vases as an acknowledgment of his exertions.

Mr. Brinley Richards gave an evening concert at the Hanover-square Rooms last Wednesday, bringing to a conclusion his highly-interesting series of concerts of classical and modern pianoforte music. His selections have been characterised by sound judgment and good taste, and, both as a pianist and composer, he has raised his reputation. He was aided by Molique, Benedict, Aguilar, Miss Alleyne, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Herr and Mdme. Brandt, Miss Lascelles, and Gardoni.

A special meeting of the "Réunion des Arts" was convened at the Harley-street Rooms last night, in honour of Dr. Spohr, who was present.

Auber's "Fra Diavolo" and the "The Waterman" will be presented at the annual benefit of Mr. Sims Reeves, at Drury-lane Theatre, next Wednesday.

MUSIC AT PUBLIC DINNERS.—We have lately drawn attention to the agreeable fact, that a higher class of music may now be heard at our public dinners than in former days, and that the low "comic" songs of such festive occasions are fast disappearing. At the meeting of the "Conservative Land Society" in Freemasons' Hall on the 8th inst., the programme was of a superior class, and the execution more than usually grand; the talent of Mr. Brinley Richards (the pianist), Mr. W. Dorrell (the pianist), Messrs. Benson, Land, Frances, Buckland, and Bodda, being called forth on the occasion. Having had occasion to mention recently the perfection of the part singing of the Cologne Choral Union, let it not pass unrecorded that the vocalisation in "Celia's Arbour," by the singers just cited, was exquisitely beautiful, and exhibited quite as much delicate light and shade as that of the Teutonic Band.

MEYERBEER'S NEW OPERA.—We are enabled to announce to our musical readers that the composer of the "Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," and the "Prophète," is once again in the field, with a new lyric production, which will positively be brought out at the Opéra Comique in Paris, in December next, under the composer's direction, and the score of which has been purchased by the firm of Cramer, Beale, and Co., and Chappell and Co., for this country. The appearance of the illustrious Meyerbeer as a composer of a comic opera, is indeed calculated to pique the curiosity of amateurs. He is engaged, also, with an oratorio.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The sales during the last week in the Encumbered Estates Court realised the very large amount of £183,850, and the range of prices was very high in most cases. Many English bidders are coming forward.

The Savings Bank Bill, as amended in committee, was published on Saturday last.

The American steam-yacht *North Star*, belonging to Commodore Vanderbilt—recently at Southampton—arrived at Havre on Wednesday week, on her way from St. Petersburg to the Mediterranean.

The King of Hanover has conferred on Mr. S. W. Fulmer, the author of "The Marvels of Science, and their Testimony to Holy Writ," the Hanoverian medal of the Arts and Sciences.

The deaths in New York during the week ending the 25th ult., were 561, or 232 more than those of the previous week. The excessive heat caused a great many deaths.

Indexes to the evidence taken by the Select Committee on the Mayo and Plymouth election petitions, and the evidence taken before the Clare election committee, are now published.

The 7th of June being the anniversary of the dreadful earthquake in 1692, by which the greater part of Port Royal was destroyed, the several public offices, as well as the places of business in Spanish Town were closed, and Divine service was held at the Cathedral Church.

The King of Naples has just conferred on the Count de Persigny, Minister of the Interior of France, the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of St. George.

The *Sydney* (Cape Breton) *News* states that the submarine cable had been laid across the Gut of Cansoe, and was found to work capitally.

Monday the 18th inst. is fixed for the election of a member for the western division of Cornwall. The only candidate at present in the field is Mr. Michael Williams, of Trevinice.

On Wednesday the steamer *Sylph*, Woolwich passage-boat, and a large Yarmouth steamer, came in contact in Limehouse-reach, when the *Sylph* had her starboard paddle-box destroyed, and was obliged to be towed to her quarters for repair.

A fire took place on Wednesday morning, on the premises of a dyer, named Wortham, in Diana-place, New-road, which did much damage.

The Emperor of Russia has entered on his 58th year, having been born on the 7th July, 1796.

The vine-crops at Teneriffe are said to be quite destroyed by blight.

The Dargan Testimonial meeting at Dublin, which was to have been postponed in the event of a Royal visit, was held on Thursday. It was decided that the subscription be limited to £1 each donor.

The *Condor* ship, Leighton, master, from Melbourne to London, was burnt at sea, in lat. 3° 30' south, long. 23° west. Crew and passengers, and 20,000 ounces in specie, saved.

The Archaeological Institute are holding their annual meeting this year at Chichester.

The Lowestoft regatta took place on Tuesday last, when Lord Lonsborough's yacht, *Mosquito*, was the winner of the 100-guinea prize.

The inhabitants of the borough of Marylebone are about to hold a public meeting, with a view to test the state of public opinion upon the aggressive course Russia is now pursuing towards Turkey.

The Crown Prince of Hanover was attacked by measles immediately on his return to Hanover from England.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy has been appointed Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, with a salary of £1500 a year. It is expected that the senior commissioner (Mr. Law) will be appointed Chief Commissioner, with a salary of £2000 per annum.

On Sunday, the 3rd inst., the officers and soldiers who served under the Great Frederick, and who reside in the neighbourhood of Berlin, met together at a banquet. The oldest veteran was 108 years of age, and the youngest 83.

On Monday last Mr. Charles Greene, while watching a rowing match from Waterloo-bridge, had his gold watch cut from his guard; the watch was given him by the ratapayers of Islington, in 1832. The thief escaped.

Holland has just lost one of her best historians, M. de Jonghe, archivist in chief of the kingdom, and author of a "History of the Navy of the Netherlands," &c. His age was sixty.

A massive silver tankard and snuff-box have been presented, by the ratapayers, to Mr. Benchine, the late churchwarden of St. Clement Danes.

The English system of pre-paying letters by stamps commenced in Portugal on the 1st inst.

The first arrival of pine-apples for the season from the Bahamas has taken place; the vessel made a fair passage of twenty-seven days from Eleuthera, bringing her cargo of 48,000 in very good condition.

His Excellency Lord Howden, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, has arrived in town from Paris.

In the vicinity of Bangor, land which about five years ago was sold at the rate of £100 and £150 per acre, is now sold at the rate of £2000 and £2500 per acre. Lots of ground have been sold in Bangor at nearly £40 per square yard.

The Sultan has sent all the plate which he inherited from his mother, to the Mint. It was valued at 40,000,000 piastres. The precious metals, just now so plentiful in Constantinople, come from the coffers of the Vakouf-Cadmi, or receiver of the revenues of the mosques.

The potato blight has shown itself in many gardens in Poole and neighbourhood.

Accounts from St. Thomas (West Indies) to the 10th of June state that the yellow fever was raging fearfully there.

A great improvement has been introduced in the *Victoria* and *Albert* Royal yacht. By the use of anthracite fuel no smoke or ashes issue from the funnel.

The bottle and inscription deposited in the foundation-stone of the new Training College, Heavitree-road, Exeter, were stolen one night last week, for the sake of the coins contained in the bottle.

The Berlin papers announce that it is the intention of the Prussian Government to hold, next year, in Berlin, a general Exhibition of the Arts of Germany.

This year's Wesleyan Conference is to be held in Bradford. The first "Conference Sunday" will be on the 17th inst.

Thomas Whitehead, who was examined at Bow-street Police-court last week, on a charge of threatening the Earl of Aberdeen, has been removed to Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum.

The *Little Western* landed her passengers at London-bridge Wharf on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, having made the passage from Ramsgate, calling at Woolwich and Blackwall, in five hours.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe presided on the 13th ult., at a meeting held in Constantinople to celebrate the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The reports of the crops in Ireland continue favourable, although the weather is not so good, on account of a change of wind to the north-east.

The Improvement Commissioners of the city of Calcutta have advertised for tenders for lighting the town with gas, so that an opportunity is afforded to the Oriental Gas Company of at once commencing operations.

The new perforated postage stamps will almost immediately be issued. The method consists in each stamp of a sheet being surrounded by small holes, having the effect of net work, so that they can be torn off one by one, without cutting.

The contract for the supply of 25,000 lbs. of tea to the navy has again been taken by Messrs. Stericker and Co., of Fenchurch-street.

The expenses of getting up the play of "Sardanapalus," at the Princess's Theatre, are stated to have been not less than £3000.

The authorities of Madrid have prohibited the drawing of teeth in the public streets; first, "because it is derogatory to the dignity of the dentists' profession;" and, secondly, because "it stains the streets with blood."

From the report of the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire it appears, that during the past year 265 fires have been attended by the society's men, and forty-six lives saved. The society has now forty stations, between Brompton and Whitechapel.

The treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between the Queen of England and the Republic of the Equador, signed at Quito, May 3, 1851, was published on Monday.

Freights have enormously risen in the Black Sea and Levant, in consequence of the existing troubles. Five guineas per ton have been offered for the conveyance of wheat from the Sea of Azov to England.

On Wednesday evening the jubilee of the Sunday School Union was celebrated by a public meeting at Exeter-hall, under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Gurney.

On Monday the first portion of the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railway—extending from its junction with the South Wales line to Hopefield, six miles from Ross—was opened for public traffic.

The journeymen plumbers, painters, and glaziers in Southampton have struck work. They demand 4s. a day, instead of 3s. 6d. (their present pay).

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 16th.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
July 8	29.886	79.6	61.6	68.5	+ 6.5	91	N.E.	0.67
" 9	29.886	75.1	61.5	64.8	+ 2.9	94	N.E. & S.	0.27
" 10	29.886	67.7	57.7	60.6	- 1.2	85	W.	0.00
" 11	29.968	71.5	50.2	60.6	- 1.2	86	S.W.	0.00
" 12	29.999	74.4	52.6	62.1	+ 0.2	72	W.	0.00
" 13	29.801	74.9	51.1	61.6	- 0.4	78	S.W. & S.E.	0.00
" 14	29.253	58.8	54.5	56.3	- 5.8	94	S.W.	2.30

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign - below the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.99 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.03 inches by 3 p.m. on the 8th; decreased to 29.96 inches by noon on the 9th; increased to 29.98 inches by 3 p.m. on the same day; decreased to 29.95 inches by 9 a.m. on the 10th; increased to 29.99 inches by 9 a.m. on the 11th; and decreased to 29.99 by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.807 inches. During the five days the mean daily temperatures were above their averages, viz. from the 6th to the 9th the average daily excess of temperature was 4.19. The mean temperature of the week was 62.10, being 0.19 above the average of thirty-eight years. The range of temperature during the week was 29.40; the highest reading (79.6) occurring on the 8th, and the lowest (50.2), on the 11th. The greatest daily range of temperature during the week was 23.0 (on the 13th); the least, 4.0 (on the 14th); and the mean for the week, 16.0. A violent thunder storm occurred between midnight on the 7th, and 4 a.m. on the 8th. During the storm a house in the neighbourhood was injured by the falling of a meteorite, fragments of which of considerable size were picked up in the garden adjoining. Several injuries were sustained from this storm, which was accompanied by heavy rain. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 3.7 inches. This unusually large amount is due in great part to a heavy fall of rain between 9 p.m. on the 13th and 6 p.m. on the 14th, rain having fallen continuously for a period of twenty-one hours. The amount registered by 9 a.m. on the 14th was 1.2 inch, and between that time and 6 p.m. of the same day 1.6 inch fell.

Lewisham, July 15, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 9, the births of 1444 children were registered in the metropolitan districts; of these 709 were boys, and 735 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1253. The number of deaths was 925, which is a considerable decrease on the average for each week in June, which was about 1000. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1011—the actual mortality is therefore less than the estimates during the past week by 86. To zymotic diseases, 211 deaths were due (their average is 255); of these, 6 are referred to small-pox (its average is 20), 44 to hooping-cough (its average is 28), and 43 to typhus (its average is 37). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 55 (their average is 40). To tubercular diseases, 190 (their average is 184); of these, 138 are due to consumption, exceeding its average by 7. To diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., 95 (their average is 107); of these, 92 are referred to apoplexy, 20 to paralysis and convulsions, 23 (which is 16 less than its average). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 30 (their average is 28). To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 84 (their average is 87); of these 34 are due to bronchitis (which exceeds its average by 6), and 41 to pneumonia. To diseases of the stomach, &c., 72 (their average is 65). To old age, 36 (being 7 less than its average). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 37 (being in excess of their average by 16).

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—On Monday, at two o'clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by a large body of the aldermen, Sir James Duke, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, &c., entered Guildhall, and took their respective positions on the hustings. The Recorder briefly addressed the Livery on the object for which they had been convened, that of electing a Sheriff in the room of Thomas Shepperton, Esq., he having been excused on the ground of ill-health. The Town Clerk then read the names of D. W. Wire, Alderman and Innholder; and James Thomas Norris, Esq., Spectacle-maker, to the Hall. On a show of hands the Sheriffs declared the election to have fallen on Mr. Alderman Wire, and declared him duly elected. The proceedings then terminated.

THE ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.—The Lieut. Colonel brought the regiment into the City on Sunday last, and distributed the force amongst the following churches:—The field officers, staff, grenadiers, light company, and two others at St. Stephen's, Walbrook; three companies at St. Mildred's, Poultry; three companies at St. Mary Woolnoth; and the remainder at St. Michael's, Cornhill. The men were then paraded in front of the Bank till the whole were assembled, when they moved off to martial music to the Artillery-ground. The behaviour of the men was spoken of in terms of high commendation. As the twenty-eight day exercises are closed, the inspecting officer, Colonel Angerstein, reviewed the regiment on Tuesday, at the Artillery-ground.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of this useful charity was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the board-room, West Strand, for the purpose of receiving the report, accounts, and other business; the Rev. Mr. Hall presided. Mr. J. Robertson, the honorary secretary, read the report; from which it appeared that, in the course of the last year, 16,286 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2553 4s. 0d.; these, with previous cases, make a total of 221,144 relieved since 1818. Legacies received during the past year: Mr. Thomas Croft, £400; Mrs. M. Hatch, £200; Miss E. Harrison, £200; Mrs. M. Dodd, £200; Miss C. S. Gauntlett, £20. The committee acknowledged, with sincere thanks, the receipt of old linen from her Majesty and several of the large clubs in the neighbourhood. The balance-sheet showed the total receipts for the past year to amount to £2553 4s. 0d.; and, after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, and the purchase of £1308 Stock effected, there was left a balance of £1177 15s. 5d. There was also a balance of £116 2s. 4d. on the building-fund account, and of £211 17s. 10d. on the completion-fund. The usual thanks were voted, and the meeting separated.

CANCER HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning a sermon was preached at St. Stephen's Church, Rochester-row, Westminster, by the Rev. W. B. Tennant, M.A., the incumbent, on behalf of the funds of the Cancer Hospital, situated at Brompton and Canon-row, Westminster. The fervent appeal was fully appreciated by the fashionable congregation, who responded to it by contributing a liberal contribution.

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.—On Thursday the annual general meeting of the members of this society was held at their offices, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. It appeared from the report that the society had at length prevailed on Government to suppress betting-offices. The income of the society for the past year had been £1003 4s. 3d.; and its expenditure £946 10s. 6d.; leaving in hand a balance of £56 13s. 9d.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—On Friday (last week) the members and friends of this society celebrated its extraordinary success by a dinner in Freemasons' hall. There was a very large attendance of gentlemen of the Conservative party, amongst whom were Viscount Ranelagh, who presided; Earl Talbot, Mr. Christopher M.P., Col. Knox, M.P., Mr. H. Pownall, &c. The usual loyal and customary toasts having been drunk, Mr. Christopher M.P., after highly eulogising the principle and plan of the Conservative Land Society, which he described as equally important to the best social as well as political interests of the country, proposed "Success to the society." The toast was duly acknowledged by Mr. Henry Pownall, a member of the executive committee. The toasts of the noble chairman, vice-chairman, and the council, solicitors, secretary, and officers of the society, were afterwards drunk very cordially by the company.

PROPOSED NEW METROPOLITAN BARRACK.—A barrack has been talked of for the open grounds at Brompton. If properly enclosed by circumference, with margins, say twenty feet of plantation, and moderately high wall, with iron railing on top, no position could be more eligible; and some improvement might be introduced in the arrangement of dormitories, &c., so that the more humanised principle of common lodging-houses, now so well understood, may supersede the antiquated, rude, and indecorous usage of piling beds in tiers, one above the other, to the low ceiling. In camp, soldiers must rough it; in barrack, they ought to be treated like human beings.

FREE LIBRARY FOR FINSBURY.—Active measures are now being taken for the establishment of a free library in the borough of Finsbury. Subscriptions have already been opened, and sanguine hopes are entertained of the scheme being satisfactorily and expeditiously carried out.

CAB FARES.—The Commissioners of Police have lost no time in publishing tables of the fares payable under the new Act. These are to be posted at the various standings in the metropolis, and it will henceforth be in the power of every one to ascertain the exact fare to be paid for any given distance. It may, therefore, be anticipated that cab disputes will be of rarer occurrence than formerly.

VAUXHALL.—Prince Lucien Napoleon, cousin to Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, was among the distinguished visitors at those delightful gardens last week, and seemed highly gratified with the entertainments.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday the third and last flower-show of the season took place at Chiswick. Although the day was threatening, and some rain fell in the course of the afternoon, the gardens were densely crowded with visitors. The Duke of Devonshire threw open his grounds to the visitors. The horticultural and floricultural collections were arranged in their classes, under marquees, and were in remarkable beauty and perfection. In the afternoon, the bands of the Coldstream Guards, the Life Guards, and the Grenadier Guards, performed a variety of airs from the operas of Rossini, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Donizetti, &c. Among the company we observed the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Lord Montagu, Lord and Lady Wharfedale, Lord Wenlock, Sir Thomas D. Acland, Sir C. Lemon, Sir W. Middleton, &c.

THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE ACT.—Monday being the day appointed for the Hackney Carriage Act to come into operation, the various stands presented an appearance different to what they have exhibited for many months past. There were several new vehicles turned out, and there were nowhere to be seen those crazy, broken down cabs which were dangerous for any one to enter. The effect of the new act will be to take off the road those speculators in cabs who were indifferent to the public convenience. In the evening, omnibuses, in compliance with the act, had lamps in the inside of them, which arrangement was much approved of by the passengers. Policemen were stationed at the cab-stands, to see that the provisions of the new enactment were complied with.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.—A faction fight took place on Monday night in Gray's Inn-lane, between a number of Italians, who have a mass-house in Baldwin-gardens, and a mob of Irishmen with whom they have a religious feud. The former were taunted and jeered by the Irish on their way to attend worship. The result was a terrific riot—the Irish, armed with pokers and bludgeons, attacking the Italians, who, with large clasp stiletto-knives, stabbed indiscriminately all who came near them. Several persons were carried away bleeding and dangerously wounded, and with broken limbs. Father Gilligan and other priests who essayed to quell the tumult, were severely handled, and came out of the fray with their faces covered with blood; Father Gilligan being stabbed. It was not till midnight that tranquillity was restored, extra constables remaining on duty to prevent a renewal of the fight.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Croxteth Stakes.—Longbow, 1. Eustace de Grey, 2. Produce Sweepstakes.—Sortie, 1. Alembic, 2. Mersey Stakes.—Barrel, 1. Stiletto, 2. Handicap Oaks.—Osbaldeston, 1. Calot, 2. Lancashire Oaks.—The Queen, 1. Strawberry Hill, 2. Selling Stakes.—Dear-me, 1. Margaret of Anjou, 2.

THURSDAY.

Produce Sweepstakes.—Sortie, 1. Derby Handicap.—Deformed, 1. Filly by Gameboy, 2. Foal Stakes.—Hobbyhorse, 1. Doublethong, 2. Liverpool Cup.—Goorkah, 1. Alp, 2. Missive, 3. Fourteen ran. Goorkah objected to on account of age. Her Majesty's Plate. Red Lion, 1. Ann Eliza, 2.

MAIDSTONE RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

West Kent Handicap.—Auchinleck, 1. Lady Blanche, 2. Members' Plate.—Won at three heats, by Lady Vernon. Maidstone Stakes.—Won at three heats, by Auchinleck. Hurdle Race of 3 sovs each.—Won at two heats, by Perjury.

CRICKET.—One of the great matches of the season was decided on Monday and Tuesday, in Lord's; i.e. the Marylebone Club and Ground against All England. Marylebone Club: first innings, 119; second, 58; total, 177. All England: first innings, 43; second, 64; total, 107. Thus the two innings of the latter did not equal the first of the former.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The unsettled state of Eastern politics, and the rather extensive sale of stock effected by a portion of the bear party, have produced much inactivity in the Consol Market, this week. Prices have given way; but the fall in them has not exceeded one half per cent. The large amounts required for railway purposes, this month, have, no doubt, operated to some extent against any advance, and the continued payments of the precious metals to France has given rise to some apprehensions as respects the future; but, as the tendency of capital is to flow to the point where it bears the highest value, there can be no doubt of our receiving very speedily the largest portion of what we have sent away, if the terms here are much enhanced.

The advices from Australia and California, respecting the produce of gold, are very favourable. English manufactured goods were selling at enormous prices; hence, shipments from this country are progressing at a rapid rate, with every prospect of large returns. Upwards of 1,000,000 dollars have arrived from New York, and about £170,000 in gold from Australia.

On Monday Bank Stock was done at 22½; the Three per Cent Consols reduced were 98½; the Three per Cent Consols, 98½ to 99; the New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent Consols, 101 to 101½; Long Annuities, ending Jan., 1860, 5½; India Stock was 256; India Bonds, £1000, sold at 25s. 28s.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; Consols for Account were 98½ to 98½. Very little change took place in the quotations on Tuesday and Wednesday. The top figure for the Three per Cent Consols on the latter day was 98; whilst Exchequer Bills were 1s. dis. to 2s. pm. India Bonds sold at 25s. to 27s. premium, with a heavy market. On Thursday Consols were very flat, and the quotations had a downward tendency, with a fuller supply of stock. Options to some extent were taken, at 13-16th, the amount being little short of £100,000. Consols were 97½ to 98½ for transfer, and 97½ to 98½ for the account. Bank Stock was quiet, at 22½; India Stock, 259; South Sea Stock 115½. The New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent Consols marked 100½ to 101; and the Three per Cent Consols reduced, 98½ to 98½. Exchequer Bills were 2s. dis. to 2s. premium; and India Bonds, 21s. to 26s. premium.

The demand for money has continued very active; nevertheless, the rates of discount have been remarkably easy. In the Stock Exchange advances have been made upon Government Securities at only 1½ per cent. In Lombard-street, first-class paper has been taken as low as 2½ to 2½ per cent annum.

In the Foreign Exchange a fair average business has been transacted, and the quotations have kept up. Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cent have marked 90; Ecuador, 5½; Mexican Three per Cent, 27 to 26½; Peruvian, 8½ to 84; Portuguese Five Cents, 44½; Ditto, ex Overdue Coupons, 42; ditto, four per Cent, 41 to 41½; Russian Five per Cent, 116½ to 117½; ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 100½, ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cent, 94½; Spanish Deferred, 22½; Swedish Loan, 1½ to 1 pm.; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 97 to 97½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 63½ to 64½; Dutch Four per Cent, 96½. It is stated that the debt due by Peru to Chili has been discharged.

There has been a fair inquiry for Miscellaneous Securities, the prices of which have ruled as follows:—Australasian Bank, 80½; British North American, 60½; London Joint-stock, 25½; Oriental Bank, 49½; South Australian, 47½; Union of Australia, 78; Ditto, New, 8½; General of London, 20½; Crystal Palace, 8; Electric Telegraph, 21; Union Steamship Company, 9; Netherlands Land, 3; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76½ to 77; South Australian Land, 40½; Van Diemen's Land, 17; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 4½ to 5; Vauxhall, 24; Albion Insurance, 4; Alliance Marine, 50; Atlas, 22; County, 121; Globe, 152; Imperial Fire, 335; Ditto, Life, 194; Law Life, 4½; Law Life, 56; Pelican, 45; Royal Exchange, 239; Sun Life, 65; Berlin Waterworks, 24; East London, 128; Grand Junction, 73½ to 74; Kent, 84½; Southwater and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 115½ to 116; London Docks, 128½; St. Katherine, 101½; Canada, Six per Cent Bonds, 116; Ditto, 114, ex div.; City Navigation Bonds, 95½; General Screw Steamship Company, 9; General Steam Navigation, 32; Hudson's Bay, 24; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76½ to 77, ex div.; Ditto, New, 39½ to 39; Reversionary Interest Society, 106.

From a return just issued, we perceive that the shipments of bullion by the outward steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the six months ending on the 30th of June current year, were not less than £1,886,600, of which £1,490,140 was in silver, and the rest in gold.

For Railway Shares the market has been inactive, owing to the settlement of the account. The traffic receipts have continued large. During the last half year those of the principal lines amounted to £5,397,443 against £4,786,552 in 1852, showing an increase of £520,911, or 10.88 per cent. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 67½; Chester and Holyhead, 21½; East Anglian, 64; Eastern Counties, 12½; Great Northern, 85; Lancashire and Carlisle, 101½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and North-Western, 114½; London and South-Western, 89½; Midland, 70½; North British, 32½; North Staffordshire, 12½; South-Eastern, 69½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68; Ditto, Extension, 12; Ditto, Great North-Eastern, Purchase, 9; York and North Midland, 68½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, 2 prem.; Great Northern, Five per Cent, redeemable at ten per cent prem., 112½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eighth, 8½; Ditto, Irredeemable, Four per Cent, 104; Midland, Preference, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 54.

FOREIGN.—Paris and Strasbourg, 35½; Royal Danish, 7½; Sambre and Meuse, 8.

Mining Shares have met a very inactive inquiry, and prices have been with difficulty supported. On Thursday, Agua Fria were done at 2½ to 4; Anglo-Vulcanian, 2½ to 3; Ave-Maria, 4½; Colonial Gold, 1½; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2½ to 3; Santiago de Cuba, 4 to 4½; United Mexican, 3½; and West Mariposa, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrival of English wheat up to our market coastwise, and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds has been in a very sluggish state, and the late advance in the quotations has been barely supported. Foreign wheats in granary have moved off slowly, on former terms. Floating cargoes have given way 1s. per quarter, the inquiry on French and Belgian accounts having almost ceased. Barley has come slowly to hand. In some instances prices have ruled in favour of holders. Malt has commanded very full currencies; whilst oats have further improved from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour have sold on former terms.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s. to 55s.; ditto, white, 46s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 51s.; rye, 32s. to 38s.; malted barley, 28s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 31s.; mulling ditto, 31s. to 37s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 46s. to 52s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 24s.; tick beans, new, 36s. to 38s.; ditto, old, 35s. to 38s.; grey peas, 33s. to 38s.; mangel, 35s. to 39s.; white, 39s. to 41s.; clover, 40s. to 43s.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s. to 47s.; Suffolk, 34s. to 37s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s. to 38s. per 50 lbs. Foreign: French flour, 36s. to 40s. per sack; American, 22s. to 27s. per barrel.

Seeds.—We have to report a steady demand for linseed and cakes, at very full prices. In other seeds next to nothing is doing, and the quotations are almost nominal.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 51s. to 53½; Baltic crushing, 43s. to 46s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s. to 43s.; linseed, 53s. to 54s. per quarter; Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 11s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £3 0s. to £3 5s.; ditto, foreign, £7 10s. to £9 0s. per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 per ton. Canary, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. English clover seed, red, 41s. to 46s.; white ditto, 46s. to 51s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat sent bread in the metropolis are from 7½ to 9d.; of household ditto to the same date last year, 7d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s. 8d.; barley, 29s. 2d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; rye, 33s. 11d.; beans, 40s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s. 8d.; barley, 29s. 5d.; oats, 19s. 8d.; rye, 33s. 5d.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 34s. 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The show of samples in the private contract market being large, the demand for all kinds of tea is very inactive, at barely satisfactory prices. Common sound congou, 11½d. per lb. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 23,277,278 lb., against 22,391,964 ditto, in 1852.

Sugar.—Although the supplies brought forward this week have been comparatively limited, the demand for all kinds of raw sugar has ruled very inactive, and prices have had a downward tendency. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at from 38s. to 39s.; low to good, 34s. to 37s. 6d.; brown St. Nevis, 33s. to 35s.; fine yellow Demerara, 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; low to fine grey Mauritius, 31s. 6d. to 36s.; common to fine yellow, 23s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt. Refined goods have sold to a fair extent. Brown lump, at 45s. 6d.; and low to fine grocery, 41s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. The total clearances to the 9th instant were 3,555,193 cwt., against 2,954,347 ditto to the same date last year.

Coffee.—Fine Plantation kinds have moved off steadily, and prices have been well supported. In all other descriptions very few transactions have taken place.

Rice.—This article is less active, and prices are drooping.

Provisions.—Irish butter moved off freely, at an advance in the quotations of from 4s. to 6s. per cwt. Foreign is fully 2s. dearer, and the value of English is improving. Fine weekly Dorset is steady, and held at full prices. Lard is quite as dear as last week; Hambro', bladders, 70s. to 72s.; kegs, 60s. to 63s. per cwt. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—There is less activity in the demand for all kinds of tallow; nevertheless the quotations have ruled high. F.Y.C. tallow, 51s. to 52s. per cwt. The nearest price for the last three months is 53s. Town tallow, 52s. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 11½d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Common fish oils are a slow sale, and lower to purchase; but cocoa-nut, palma, and linseed have an upward tendency. Turpentine steady, at 45s. for spirits; 44s. in puncheons; and 11s. for rough. Lined oil, 23s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt.

Spirits.—All kinds of rum are in request, and prices are still on the advance. Proof Leeward, 1s. 11½d. to 2s.; East India, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.; and Havannah, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d. per gallon. There is a large business doing in brandy on higher terms. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1850, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 9d.; 1851 ditto, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.; 1849 ditto, 7s. 9d. to 7s. 11d.; older, 7s. 10d. to 8s.; and low to middling, 6s. to 7s. 2d. per gallon. Geneva and corn spirits are firm.

Cheese.—Dean's Primrose, 15s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 17s. 6d.; Holywell, 17s.; Townton, 16s.; Wyham, 15s. 9d.; Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Belmont, 16s. 3d.; Heston, 17s.; Lambton, 17s.; Tees, 17s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 11s. per load. Trade steady.

Wool.—The public sales have commenced. Up to the present time the biddings have been rather inactive, and prices have been barely supported.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are in fair average supply, and steady request, at from 8s. to 21s. per cwt. The imports from the Continent are becoming heavy.

Stocks.—The supplies of each kind of fat stock having increased to some extent, the general demand has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of fully 2d. per 8 lb.

Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 2s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. per 8 lb., to sink the offers.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—The trade has ruled very dull, at drooping prices:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 2s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERRERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 8.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. O'Hara to be Capt., vice Tamplin; Cornet O. F. C. Bridgeman to be Lieut., vice O'Hara. 5th Regimental Sergeant-Major G. W. Bowley to be Quartermaster, vice Tamplin.

2nd Dragoons: W. L. Feldien to be Cornet, vice Irvine.

10th Light Dragoons: W. J. Leonard to be Cornet, vice Irvine.

1st Grenadier Foot Guards: F. A. T. Clayton to be Ensign and Lieut., vice Davis.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Serg-Major G. Allen to be Quartermaster, vice J. Ashista.

6th Foot: J. E. Tewart to be Ensign, vice Goodwin. 8th Lieut. C. P. Cobbe to be Adjutant, vice Boynes.

13th Assaut-Surgeon W. Brown, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Woodroffe.

17th Lieut. E. J. Chambers to be Lieut., vice Young; Assist-Surgeon T. G. Bone, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hill.

18th Lieut. G. Waddy to be Ensign, vice Schellin. 37th Lieut. R. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Doust; Ensign J. D. Collum to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; Cadet G. S. Gubbin to be Ensign, vice Taylor; S. L. Curgenven to be Ensign, vice Webb.

1st Lieut. A. C. Young to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart. 67th Lieut. H. Butler to be Paymaster, vice Robinson. 68th H. L. Battiscombe to be Ensign, vice Trent. 81st O. J. Connor to be Ensign, vice Trent. 95th Ensign D. W. Dundas to be Lieutenant, vice Lees.



EUROPEAN TURKEY.

AKERMANN AND THE PRUTH.

WE this week present our readers with three Illustrations, rendered interesting by recent events in the East—a Map of European Turkey, with the adjoining provinces of Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia; a View of the Fortress of Akermann; and a Sketch of the Banks of the river Pruth, which has just been crossed by the Russian army.

For the Map we are indebted to M. Demidoff's "Travels in Southern Russia and the Crimea," just published by Mr. Mitchell. It contains portions of the frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Austria, and exhibits the relative geographical position and features of the Danubian Principalities, the sovereignty of which has for so many years been disputed among the great powers of Eastern Europe. The Map will also enable the reader to satisfy himself of the incorrectness of the last Russian circular, which represents the English and French fleets as within the Turkish waters, and in sight of the Turkish capital. Besika Bay is not indicated in the map, but it is just at the entrance of the Dardanelles, on the Mediterranean side, and is separated from Constantinople by the sea of Marmora.

Akermann is a fortified town in the Russian province of Bessarabia. It is situated on the right bank of the Dniester, near its mouth, in the Black Sea. It is about twenty miles south-west of Odessa. Akermann, which contains a population of about 26,000, is placed at the foot of a rock, which is crowned by a citadel. The part of the town which borders upon the gulf of the Dniester is defended by a thick wall; the land side is defended by deep ditches. Akermann has a good port, and an extensive trade in salt from the adjacent lakes; and in fish, which is caught in abundance in the gulf of the Dniester. The town contains a handsome Armenian church, with some mosques, and Greek churches. The inhabitants chiefly consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. Akermann is principally known by the famous treaty concluded there, in September 1826, between Russia and Turkey, which may be briefly described as exempting the Danubian pro-

vinces from all but nominal dependence on Turkey. By this treaty—the terms of which were dictated by Russia—Turkey agreed to confirm in all its parts the treaty of Bucharest (concluded in 1812); to permit the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia to be governed by native Boyars, elected by the divan of each; to restore the former

privileges of the Servians; and, finally, to allow Russia the liberty of navigation and commerce in all the states of the Sublime Porte; and especially free passage by the canal of Constantinople. By these conditions, the important provinces, not only of Moldavia and Wallachia, but also of Servia, may be regarded as having been released from all but a nominal dependence upon the Porte, and made over to the protection, if not to the sovereignty of Russia.

The Pruth, a large navigable river, which takes its rise in the Carpathian mountains, forms, during the latter portion of its course, the boundary between the Russian territory and Moldavia. After a course of about 500 miles, it falls into the Danube below Galatz. The spot chosen for illustration by our artist, who has within the last three months returned from a tour in Southern Russia, is situated upon the main road between Odessa and Jassy, near the village of Skoulani, where the Russian troops crossed the Pruth a few days ago. This village is half Moldavian and half Russian, being divided into two portions by the stream which has hitherto separated the principality from the territories of the Empire. At Skoulani is a sanitary establishment, which M. Demidoff calls the most melancholy of lazarettos. It occupies a large space on a low and damp tract, the level of which barely rises above that of the waters of the Pruth, flowing at no great distance from its walls. At the least rise in the waters, the quarantine is inundated. Each nation has established a quarantine, to supervise and purify all arrivals from the right bank of the Danube. The Moldavian lazaretto is established at Galatz, not far from the mouth of the Pruth; the Russians have placed their post of observation on the left bank of the same stream, on a route, the communications by which, between Moldavia and Bessarabia, might with propriety be left untrammelled.

We gave some particulars relative to Moldavia last week, in an article accompanying the view of Jassy.

The Russian province of Bessarabia is said to be making rapid strides in the path of industrial production. Already rich in grain, not only beyond its own wants, but beyond any amount of exportation which, up to the passing of corn-law repeal in England, could have been anticipated, the province has sought in manufactures a new channel for its resources. Beet-root sugar is made here.



THE FORTRESS OF AKERMANN, BESSARABIA.



BANKS OF THE PRUTH, THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY AND MOLDAVIA.